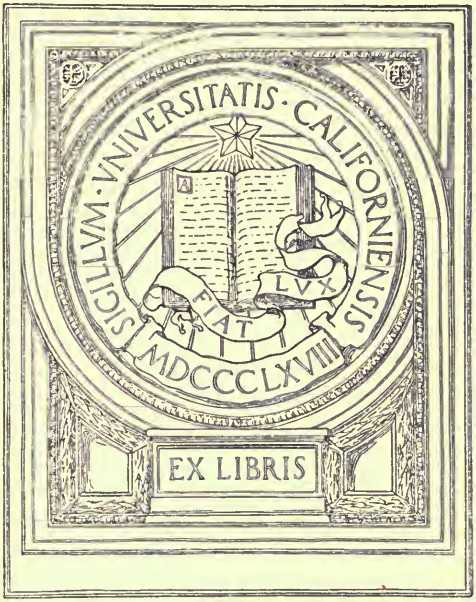
TABULAR VIEWS

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES



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TABULAR VIEWS

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

A SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES PRESENTING, IN PARALLEL COLUMNS, A RECORD OF THE MORE NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES DOWN TO 1890.

COMPILED BY

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AND CONTINUED TO DATE BY

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G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

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PREFACE.

This chronology of historical events, originally compiled by the late George P. Putnam and forming a part of his comprehensive cyclopedia on "The World's Progress," has been carefully revised and brought down to the present time, and it is now issued in a separate form in the trust that every one who needs at his elbow a convenient manual of dates may find his requirements satisfied in this volume. To teachers especially it is hoped that it may prove an important aid in imparting instruction. They more than all others appreciate the difficulty of permanently fixing in the mind the exact time of great occurrences, and they should accordingly value any means of lessening that difficulty. Such a means, it is thought, is found in the arrangement here adopted of placing in parallel columns on facing pages the events occurring throughout the world at about the same period of time. This calls in the powerful assistance of association in enabling the memory to grasp and retain a hold of important dates by showing at a glance simultaneous occurrences in other countries. It also helps in teaching the lesson that the history of any one nation is only a part of the history of the world; and that the proper way to study true history is to follow the progress of the people scattered over the face of the globe, and not of a fragmentary few gathered into one corner of it.

The most distant events are naturally the ones it is the most difficult to place with positive certainty. Egyptian history goes the furthest back of any known to us, and more light has been thrown upon its early days by recent research than upon that of any other country. Yet to-day authorities still differ as to the time of the foundation of its first dynasty by as wide a margin as 1,500 years (Bunsen, 3,600 B.C.; Mariette, 5,000 B.C.). In this condition of doubt it has been deemed wise to take a conservative estimate and the chronology of Brugsch and Duncker has therefore been followed. The chronology of Bishop Usher is now so universally discredited by Biblical scholars as well as by other students that it has been entirely discarded, and Hebraic history has been begun with the introduction of monarchy among the Jews, the earliest event in their career that can be fixed with any approximate degree of accuracy. Other occurrences in the twilight period of history, to which custom has assigned arbitrary dates, have been omitted as of too mythical a character and of too uncertain a time to be recorded in a sober book of facts. Perhaps future investigation and new sources of information may some day clear away the clouds and let us see which are facts and which are fables, and the former will then find their place in chronologies; but for the present, at least, chronologies are the one place they should *not* appear in.

LYNDS E. JONES.

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PART I.

ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA

B.C.	Progress of Society and the Arts.	The Jews.
3700 (*about*).	Erection of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.	
2234	Beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations.	
2000 (*about*).	Use of cuneiform writing. (First deciphered 1802 A.D.)	
1582.	Beginning of chronology of Arundelean (Parian) marble.	
1500 (*about*).	Date of oldest papyri extant.	
		1055 (*about*). Establishment of monarchy by the Jews: Saul king.
		1033 (*about*). Saul overwhelmed by the Philistines at Gilboa: David proclaimed king.
		993 (*about*). Accession of Solomon.
		953 (*about*). Revolt of the ten tribes under Jeroboam: Israel and Judah separate kingdoms.
		949 (*about*). Capture of Jerusalem by Sheshonk, King of Egypt.
		929 (*about*). Accession of Asa in Judah.
900 (*about*).	Erection of Northwest Palace of Nimroud.	
		899 (*about*). Accession of Omri in Israel.
		873 (*about*). Accession of Jehoshaphat in Judah.
		853 (*about*). Syrians defeat and kill Ahab, King of Israel at Ramoth-Gilead.

B.C.	Asia.	Africa.	Europe.
		4400 (*about*). Foundation of the first dynasty in Egypt.	
2500 (*about*). Rise of the kingdom of Elam.			
2280 (*about*). Chaldea conquered by Cudur-Nankhundi, the Elamite.			
2200 (*about*). Foundation of the Hia dynasty in China.		2200–1700 (*about*). Dominion of the Hyksos in Egypt.	
		1700–1250 (*about*). Period of the greatest power and splendor of the New Empire in Egypt.	
1500 (*about*). Babylon united into a single powerful monarchy.			
1450–1300 (*about*). Period of the greatest power of the Hittite realm in Syria.			
1300 (*about*). Reign of Shelmaneser I. in Assyria.			
1250 (*about*). Phœnicians enter upon their career of colonization.			
1150 (*about*). Cylinder inscription of Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria.			
1100 (*about*). Foundation of the Chow dynasty in China.			1100 (*about*). Dorian migration into Peloponnesus.
900 (*about*). Commencement of Assyrian canon (terminated 640 B.C.).			
		850 (*about*). Colonization of Carthage by the Tyrians.	850 (*about*). Legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta.

B.C.	Progress of Society and the Arts.	The Jews.
		843 (*about*). Throne of Israel usurped by Jehu.
		792 (*about*). Accession of Uzziah in Judah
		790 (*about*). Accession of Jeroboam II. in Israel.
776	Beginning of the Olympiads.	
		748 (*about*). End of the dynasty of Jehu in Israel.
		728. Accession of Hezekiah in Judah.
		722. Samaria taken by Sargon, King of Assyria: overthrow of the kingdom of Israel: captivity of the ten tribes.
		701. Invasion of Judah by Sennacherib.
		697. Accession of Manasseh in Judah.
		622. Reformation of Josiah in Judah.
		609. Judah overpowered by Necho, King of Egypt: Josiah slain.
		605. Necho defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish.
		597. Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
588	Commencement of the celebration of the Pythian games (every five years).	
		586. Destruction of Jerusalem: Babylonish captivity.

B.C.	Asia.	Africa.	Europe.
			776. Olympiad of Corœbus, the first authentic date in Grecian history.
			753. Foundation of Rome.
			750. Foundation of Syracuse by the Corinthians.
			743–724. War of Sparta upon Messenia: latter reduced to subjection.
732 (*about*).	Syria subdued by Tiglath-Pileser II., King of Assyria.		
731 (*about*).	Chaldea subdued by Tiglath-Pileser II.		
			684. Athenian archonship made annual.
			659. Foundation of Byzantium.
		650 (*about*). Egypt united under Psammetichus.	
			645–628. Unsuccessful attempts of Messenia to throw off Spartan yoke.
640 (*about*).	Media becomes independent of Assyria.		
625 (*about*).	Scythians overrun Media, Assyria and Syria.		
			624. Legislation of Draco in Athens.
607	Nineveh taken by the Medes and Babylonians: Assyrian monarchy overwhelmed.		
			594. Legislation of Solon in Athens.

B.C.	Progress of Society.	Jews.	Asia.
585			582. Nebuchadnezzar invades Elam—takes Susa.
578	*Money coined* at Rome by Servius Tullius		572. Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar
			569. Nebuchadnezzar losing his reason is deposed. New Tyre founded.
568	Depœnus and Scyllis open a school of *statuary* at Athens. *Naucrates* given to the Greeks by Egypt as a *factory*. Egypt possesses 20,000 inhabited cities.		
562	*First comedy* acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon. *Dials* invented by Anaximander of Miletus. Anaximenes, Cleobulus.	559. Handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast.	562. Crœsus, king of Lydia. Solon and Æsop at his court. 561. Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon. 559. Neriglissar or Belshazzar killed in the night. Cyaxares II. (Darius) king of Media. Cyrus the Persian assists him. *Asia Minor* subjected to Crœsus.
540	The *Corinthian order* of architecture invented by Calimachus. *Zoroaster*, the Persian Philosopher. *Simonides*, *Anacreon*, poets.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Crœsus made prisoner.—THE LYDIAN KINGDOM ENDED. 538. BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus.
		536. Edict of Cyrus for the RETURN of the JEWS. Joshua, Zerubbabel.	536. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded by CYRUS, composed of Assyria, Media and Persia.
535	*Thespis* performs the first *tragedy* at Athens	535 Rebuilding of the temple begins. Zechariah, Haggai.	529. Cambyses, king of Persia.
527	*Learning encouraged* at Athens.—First *public library* founded		
522	*Confucius* the Chinese philosopher. The *Daric* issued by Darius.	516. Dedication of the second temple.	522. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.

C	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
		585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
581	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadnezzar.	582. Corinth becomes a republic.	
			578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome.
571	Apries taken prisoner, and strangled in his palace.		
569	Amasis, king—connection between Greece and Egypt.		
			567. Conquest of the Etrurians by Rome.
			565. First census of Rome: 84,700 citizens.
		560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	
		549. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt by the Pisistratidæ.	
		547. Amyntas, king of Macedon.	
		539. The Phocians emigrate to Gaul and build *Massilia* (now Marseilles).	
536	Pythagoras visits Egypt.		
			534. Tarquinius Superbus king of Rome.
			530. Cadiz built by the Carthaginians (near the ancient *Tarshish*).
		527. Pisistratus dies.	
525	Psammenitus, last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis. Egypt becomes a Persian Province.		
		522. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.	
		514. Hipparchus killed.	
		510. The Pisistratidæ expelled.—Democracy established at Athens.—Statues erected to Harmodius and Aristogiton, leaders in the revolution.	

B. C.	Progress of Society	The Jews.	Asia.
509	Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of *Republic* at Rome.		508. Darius conquers India
507	*Heraclitus*, *Theano*, *Protagoras*, *Anaxagoras*, philosophers.—*Corinna*, poetess.		
500	The *Phœnician letters* carried to *Ireland* from *Spain*. Pythagoras teaches the doctrine of *celestial motions*. The temple of Minerva built.		
			500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis.
			490. Darius sends an army of 500,000 men into Greece.
			487. Artabazes, king of Pontus. 486. Xerxes, king of Persia.
483	The *Etrurians* excel in music, the drama and architecture.	483. Joachim, High Priest.	481 The expedition of Xerxes into Greece. 480. The family of Archeanactes, from Mytilene, settle in Bosphorus (now Circassia.)
479	*Æschylus*, *Pindar*, poets.		
477	Simonides, of Cos, obtains the prize at Olympia, for teaching a system of *Mnemonics*, which he had invented.		478. Death of Confucius.—China distracted by internal wars.
473	*Empirics* instituted by *Acron*, of *Agrigentum*.		
471	Thucydides born.		
468	*Sophocles*, the tragic, and *Plato*, the comic poet.		
			466. Persians defeated by sea and land. 465. Xerxes assassinated. 464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus,) king of Persia.
460	Voyage of the Carthaginians to *Britain* for *tin*	458 Esther. 457. Ezra goes to Jerusalem, collects the Jewish Scriptures: and 453. —writes the Chronicles.	

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
			509. The Tarquins expelled from Rome. BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS first CONSULS of Rome.
			507. Second census of Rome, 130,909 citizens. The Capitol finished.—War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsonna.
		505. Lacedemonian War. 504. Lemnos taken by Miltiades.	
			498. Titus Lartius first Dictator. Tribunes of the people.
		497. Alexander 1st, king of Macedon. Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela.	496. Posthumius, Dictator.
		490. Invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of MARATHON.	491. Coriolanus banished.
		489. Miltiades imprisoned.	488. At the request of his mother, Coriolanus withdraws the Volsci from Rome.
487	Egypt revolts—is subdued by Xerxes.	484. Herodotus born.	485. Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse.
		483. Aristides banished.	483. Quæstors appointed.
480	*Hamilcar* killed in battle	480. Battle of Thermopylæ. Athens burnt by Xerxes. Battle of Salamis.	480. The Carthaginians defeated by Gelon.
		479. Mardonius a second time takes Athens. Defeat of the Persians at Platea and Mycale on the same day.	479. Syracuse governed by Hiero.
		(?) 476. Themistocles rebuilds Athens.—The Piræus built.	477. The 300 Fabii slain.
		470. Cimon son of Miltiades.—Themistocles banished.—The kingdom of the Odrysæ extends over the most of Thrace.	
		466. The Persians twice defeated at the Eurymedon by Cimon. 465. 3d Messinian War.	467. Thrasybulus succeeds Hiero, and is expelled for his cruelty. Democracy in Syracuse.
		461. Ostracism of Cimon.—PERICLES rises to great power.	461. Earthquake at Rome.
460	Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.	459. Athens assumes to be the head of Greece.	
		456. Cimon recalled.	456. Cincinnatus Dictator.
455	All Egypt reduced by Megabysus.		

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
450	The Britons inflict punishment of death by drowning in a quagmire.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus. Peace with Greece.
445	*Empedocles*, *Parmenides*, *Aristippus*, and *Antisthenes*, philosophers.—*Phidias* the finest *sculptor* of antiquity.—*Euripides*, gains the first prize in tragedy.	445. Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah. Sect of Samaritans	
441	The *Battering Ram* invented by Artemones.		438. Spartacus takes possession of the Bosphorus.
434	*Aristophanes*, prince of ancient comedy.		
432	*Meton* begins his *lunar cycle*. *Socrates*, the greatest of heathen moralists. *Hippocrates*, of Cos, the father of *medicine*. *Thucydides*, *Ctesias*, historians. *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher.		425. Xerxes II. k. of Persia 424. Darius II. k. of Persia.
414	An *eclipse of the sun* causes the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse		
410	Thucydides' history ends and Xenophon's begins.		404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), king of Persia.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		454. Perdiccas, II., king of Macedon.	451. Decemviri—the laws of the 12 tables. Virginia killed by her father.
		449. Cimon dies.	
		448. First Sacred War.	
		447. Athenians defeated at Cheronœa.	446. Syracuse reduces Agrigentum.
			445. Military Tribunes.
			444. Office of *Censor* instituted.
		440. Pericles takes Samos.	440. Famine in Rome.
		437. *Amphipolis* planted by Athenians.	437. The Veii defeated.
		436. Corinth at war with Corcyra.	
			434. War with the Tuscans.
			433. The temple of Apollo dedicated.
		432. Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.	431. The Equi and Volsci defeated.
		431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica.	
		430. The Plague at Athens.	
		429. Pericles dies, having governed Athens 40 years.	
		425. An earthquake separates the peninsula of Eubœa from the main land.	
		424. Exile of Thucydides. Campaign of Brasidas in Thrace.	
		420. The 90th Olympiad. *Alcibiades* effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.	
		416. *Nicias*, general of the Athenians. War in Sicily.	
414	Amyrtæus, king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.	413. The Athenians alarmed by an eclipse.—Their army in Sicily destroyed.	
		413. Archelaus, king of Macedon.	
		411. Athens governed by the 400.—Alliance of Sparta with Persia.	
		411. Alcibiades at the court of Tissaphernes.	
		410. Alcibiades defeats the Spartans.	
409.	The Carthaginians send 300,000 men into Sicily.		
		408. Capture of Byzantium.	
		405. *Lysander* defeats the Athenians, 404, takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants. End of the Peloponnesian War. Death of Alcibiades.	

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
			401. Cyrus the younger defeated.—Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
			400. *The city of Delhi* founded.
399	*Catapultæ* invented by *Dionysius.*		
396	*Cynics*, sect of philosophers founded by *Antisthenes.*		
388	*Plato*, the philosopher. *Philoxenes*, the poet		
			387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia.
			383 BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates 1st, king of PONTUS.
380	Treatise on *conic sections* by *Aristæus.*		
377	*Diogenes*, the cynic; *Isocrates* and *Isæus*, orators.		
368	*A celestial globe* brought into Greece from Egypt.	366. Jeshua slain by Johannan in the inner court of the temple, for which a heavy fine is laid on the daily sacrifices.	
			362. Ariobarzanes king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor. 361. Darius Ochus, or Artaxerxes III. king of Persia.
360	Philippics of *Demosthenes.*		360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.
	Commerce of *Rhodes* with *Africa* and *Byzantium*		

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		401. Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants. Death of Socrates.	
			400. Siege of Veii begun.
		399. Amyntas II., king of Macedon.	
			397. Lake Alba drained
		396. *Agesilaus* goes into Asia. 395. Corinthian War begun.—Battle of Coronea.	
			391. CAMILLUS, Dictator, takes Veii, after a siege of ten years. 390. Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under *Brennus*—The Capitol besieged.—Camillus delivers his country. 386. *Damon* and *Pythias*. 384. M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
		382. Thebes taken by Phœbidas.	
379	The Carthaginians land in Italy.	380. Thebes delivered by Pelopides and EPAMINONDAS. 100th Olympiad.	379. The Volsci defeat the Romans.
		377. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos.	
		372. Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus, swallowed up by an earthquake.	376. *Lucius Sextus*, first plebeian consul. *Camillus*, the fifth time Dictator.
		371. Battle of *Leuctra*. Alexander II., king of Macedon. *Predominance of Thebes.*	371. The *curule* magistrates appointed.
		370 Perdiccas III, king of Macedon.	
		364. Pelopidas killed in battle.	
362	Tachos, king of Egypt. Agesilaus, the Spartan, aids the Egyptians.	362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas.	362. Curtius leaps into a gulf in the Forum.
		DECLINE OF GRECIAN REPUBLICS.	
360	Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno.	360. Philip II., king of Macedon defeats the Athenians at Methone. The Macedonian phalanx. War of the allies against Athens.	
		358. Philip takes Amphipolis and loses his right eye by an arrow from Astor.	
		357. The 2d Sacred War.	357. Dionysius, the younger expelled from Syracuse.
		356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
343	*Aristotle*, the logician and philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics; *Æschines*, orator. *Demosthenes; Icetas*, of Syracuse.		
342	The Lyceum built in Attica.		
336	Alexander spares the house of Pindar. *The revolution of eclipses* first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian.		336. Mithridates II., king of Pontus.
335	*Caustic* painting or the art of *burning colors into wood or ivory*, invented by Gausias a painter of Sicyon.		334. Battle of the *Granicus*. 333. Battle of *Issus*.—Parthia, Bactria, Hyrcania, Sogdiana, and Asia Minor, conquered by Alexander. 332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege. Damascus taken.—Gaza surrenders.
		Alexander enters Jerusalem.—On seeing Jaddus, the High Priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen him in a vision, inviting him to Asia, and promising him the Persian empire. He goes to the Temple, offers sacrifices to Jehovah, and departs.	331. *Battle of Arbela*.—The Persian army totally defeated. 330. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE. 329. Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits Alexander, with a train of 300 women.
328	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. *Apelles*, the painter; *Calisthenes*, philosopher. *Menander*, the inventor of the new comedy. Lysistratus invents moulds from which to cast wax figures.		328. Alexander extends his conquest to the Ganges. 323. *Alexander dies at Babylon*. 322. Perdiccas takes Cappadocia.
320	First work on *mechanics*, written by Aristotle.—*Diving Bell* first mentioned.	320. Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews into Egypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE—MACEDON.	ROME, ETC.
			354. Dion put to death, and Syracuse usurped by tyrants
349	Darius Ochus conquers Egypt, and pillages its temples.	353. The Phocians defeated by Philip.	
		348. End of the Sacred War. Philip takes Olynthus.	
		346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council.	
		345. Duras buried by an earthquake.	345. Twelve cities in Campania buried by an earthquake.
		343. Thrace tributary to Macedon. Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander.	343. Samnian War, which continues 53 years.
		341. Philip makes war upon Athens.	
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon.	340. —lays siege to Byzantium. Timoleon recovers Syracuse, expels Dionysius, the tyrant, and defeats the Carthaginians at Agrigentum.	340. P. Decius devotes himself for his country. All Campania is subdued.
		338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Cheronea.	
		336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias. ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great.—He ravages Greece, destroys Thebes, sparing the house of Pindar.	
		335. —is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia.	
		334. —invades Persia, and after several great battles (see "*Asia*") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India.	
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander. Alexandria built.		332. The Caledonian monarchy (Scotland) founded by Fergus I.
		330. Æschines, the orator, banished.	
		325. Demosthenes banished.	325. Papirius Cursor, Dictator.
323	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus.)	323. *Death of Alexander.*—The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled.	
		322. The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon. *Death of Demosthenes.*	
		321. Antipater, regent.	321. The Samnites make the Romans pass under the yoke.
		319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities.	320. The Samnites defeated at Lucania.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
317	Commerce of Macedon with India, through Egypt.		
312	The *Appian Way* constructed. —The *Gnomon* invented to measure altitudes.		312. SYRIA. Seleucus, Nicator
		311. Judea subject to Antigonus.	311. Seleucus Nicator retakes Babylon. *Era of the Seleucidæ.*
310	*Aqueducts* and *baths* in Rome.		310. *Eumeles* usurps the throne of Bosphorus, putting to death all his brothers. After a reign of six years, is murdered.
			305. War in India, against Sandrocottus.
		301. Judea under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301. *Battle of Ipsus.*—Antigonus killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts.—Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus. Mithridates III., king of Pontus.
300	*Euclid*, of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.—*Zeno*, founder of the *Stoics*; —*Pyrrho*, of the *Skeptics*; *Epicurus*, of the *Epicureans*.—*Bion*, of Borysthenes, philosopher. The great *Chinese Wall* built.		
293	The first *sun-dial* erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.		291. Seleucus founds Antioch Edessa, and Laodicea.
290	Fabius introduces *painting* at Rome. The *Colossus of Rhodes* built by Chares, of Lindus.		
285	*Theocrites*, the father of pastoral poetry. *Dionysius*, the astronomer at Alexandria, begins his era. He found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.		285. The Scythians invade Bosphorus.
284	The *Septuagint* translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.	284. The sect of the *Sadducees*.	

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		318. Phocion put to death by the Athenians.	
		317. Cassander assumes the government of Macedon. Demetrius Phalerius governs Athens.	317. Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles.
		315. Cassander rebuilds *Thebes*, and founds *Cassandria*.	
		312. Epirus: Pyrrhus II, the greatest hero of his time.	312. War with the Etruscans
			310. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse.
			308. Fabius Maximus defeats the Samnites.
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians.		
306	*Peace* between Sicily and Carthage.	306. Democracy established at Athens by Demetrius.	
		304. Athenians repulsed from Rhodes.	
		303. *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, general of the Grecian States.	303. Establishment of the *Tribus Urbanæ*.
		300. Restoration of Democracy at Athens.	300. First Plebeian High Priest.
		291. Death of Cassander.—Alexander and Antipater succeed.	
		296. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius.	
		294. Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the throne of Macedon.	290. End of the Samnite War.
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.	
		286. Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon.	286. Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the people had the force of those of the senate.
		284. The Achæan Republic.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
	The *Pharos* built at Alexandria, the first light-house on record.		
283	Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts, especially Architecture.		282. The kingdom of PERGAMUS founded by Philetærus.
	Alexandria, the resort of the learned, and centre of trade.		
281	Chariots armed with *scythes*, and *fortified camps*, in use.		281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus.—Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus.
276	First society of *critics* formed.		
267	Ptolemy makes a *canal* from the Nile to the Red Sea.		
266	*Silver* money first coined.		266. Ariobarzanes III., king of Pontus.
264	The *Parian Chronicle* composed.		
	Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.		262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis.
256	*Berosus*, the historian of Babylon.		256. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces.
255	The armillary sphere invented by *Eratosthenes*, who made the first attempt to determine the length of a degree.		255. The fourth imperial dynasty of China begins.
			252. Mithridates IV. besieged in his capital by the Gauls.
	Greece instructs the Romans in the arts and sciences.		
		248. Onias II. high priest.	

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
283	Ptolemy Philadelphus king of Egypt.	283. Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.	283. The *Gauls* and *Etrurians* subdued.
		281. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus. The Achæan League of 12 states, under Aratus, of Sicyon.	281. The Tarentine War.
			280. The Tarentines seek the alliance of Pyrrhus, who conquers the Romans at Pandosia, and at
		279. Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus.	279 —Asculum.
		278. —they are defeated near Delphi.	278. Sicily conquered by Pyrrhus.
		277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	
			275. Curius defeats Pyrrhus, and compels him to leave Italy.
		274. Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	
		272. Pyrrhus besieges Sparta and Argos—is slain, and Antigonus is restored.	272. Fall of Tarentum.
269	Egypt first sends ambassadors to Rome.	268. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	
			266. Rome mistress of all Italy: census of the city 292 224.
			264. The first PUNIC WAR. —Appius Claudius drives Hiero from Syracuse.
			260. Duillus gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xantippus, a Spartan general.		256. Regulus gains another victory.
		255. Antigonus liberates Athens. Athens joins the Achæan league.	255. The Lacedemonians assisting Carthage. — Xantippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.
			254. Palermo besieged by the Romans. — About this time the Huns are first heard of governed by *Touman*.
251	Metellus defeats Asdrubal.	251. Sicyon joins the Achæan league.	
		250. The Romans begin to resort to Greece for improvement in knowledge. — Parthia revolts from Macedon.	249. Naval fight at Drapanum.

	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			246. Antiochus II. poisoned by his wife.
	Agrarianism attempted in Sparta, but is put down.		
			241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
240	Comedies first acted at Rome, those of *Livius Andronicus.*		
		237. Simon II., High Priest.	
233	The original MSS. of *Æschylus*, *Euripides* and *Sophocles*, lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy, on a pledge of 15 talents.		
			226. Seleucus III., k. of Syria.
225	*Fabius Pictor*, the first Roman historian. *Appollonius Rhodius*, poet.—Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher.		
224	*Archimedes*, the mathematician, demonstrates the properties of the lever, and other mechanical powers, also the art of measuring solids and surfaces, and conic sections—constructs a *planetarium.*		224. The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down.
219	The art of *Surgery* introduced. An *eclipse of the moon* observed in Asia Minor.		
			213. Chi Hong Ti destroys the records of the Chinese empire.
			211. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
247	Hamilcar Barcas, general of the Carthaginians.		247. Hamilcar defeats the Romans at Lilibœum.
246	Ptolemy Eurgetes subdues Syria.		
		243. Corinth taken by Aratus.	
		242. Demetrius II., of Macedon.	
		241. Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish an Agrarian law.	241. End of the first Punic War.
		240. Cleanthus, the Stoic, starves himself.	
238	End of the Libyan War.		
237	Hamilcar with Hannibal, passes into Spain.		
		232. Philip III., of Macedon.	
			231. Sardinia and Corsica conquered by Rome.
		228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth. The fortress of the Athenæum built.	
227	Carthagena in Spain, built by Asdrubal.		
		226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans.—Lyscades killed.—The Agrarian law restored.	
		225. The Romans send another embassy to Greece. They are admitted to a share in the Isthmian games, and granted the freedom of Athens.	225. The Gauls repulsed in Italy.
			224. The Romans first cross the Po.
		223. Cleomenes takes Megalopolis.	223. Colonies of Placentia and Cremona.
		222. Battle of Sellasia.	222. Insubria (Milan) and Liguria (Genoa) conquered by Rome.
221	Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt.		
		220. The Social War—Philip, of Macedon, assists the Achæans.—Cleomenes dies in Eyypt.—Agesipolis and Lycurgus elected kings of Sparta.	
219	Conquests of Hannibal, the Carthaginian, in Spain; He crosses the Alps.		219. Hannibal takes Saguntum, and crosses the Alps.
		218. Acanania ceded to Philip.	218. The Second PUNIC WAR.—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at Ticinus and Trebia.
			217. Flaminius defeated at Thrasymene.
		215. Aratus poisoned at Ægium.	216. Varro at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal. Fabius Maximus Dictator.
		214. First Macedonian War	
			212. Syracuse and Sicily conquered by Marcellus.—Archimedes killed.
		211. Alliance of Philip with Hannibal.	211. The Carthaginians driven from Capua.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
207	*Ennius*, of Calabria, poet; *Sotion*, of Alexandria, a grammarian.		
206	*Plautus*, of Umbria, the comic poet; *Appollonius*, of Perga, mathematician; *Zeno*, of Tarsus, the philosopher. *Gold coined* at Rome.		206. The dynasty of Han in China.
		203. JUDEA CONQUERED BY ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT.	
202	The art of *printing* in China.		
		201. Onias III., High Priest.	
200	*Aristonymus* 4th, librarian of Alexandria. *Caius Lelius*, the Roman orator.	200. Jesus, the son of Sirach, writes *Ecclesiasticus*.	
198	*Books, with leaves of vellum*, introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamus, in lieu of rolls.	198. The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem. First mention of a *Senate* or *Sanhedrim*.	197. Eumenes, king of Pergamus. 196. Hannibal joins Antiochus, who seizes the Thracian Chersonese.
			192. Syria at war with Rome. 190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus at Magnesia.
188	A total *eclipse of the sun* at Rome. Asiatic *luxuries* brought to Rome.		187. Antiochus killed in the temple of Jupiter Belus.—Syria becomes a Roman province. 186. The city of Artaxata (in Armenia) built. 185. Seleucus IV., king of Syria.
183	A *comet* visible 80 days. *Bion* and *Moschus*, comic poets.		183. Pharnaces I., king of Pontus, conquers Sinope.
180	*Statius Cæcilius*, comic poet.		

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			210. Scipio takes New Carthage, and conquers Asdrubal.
		208. Battle of Lamia, near Elis.—Philip, of Macedon, defeats the Ætolians.	207. Nero and Livy defeat Asdrubal at Metaurus—Asdrubal killed.
		206. BATTLE of MANTINEA: Philopœmen, the Prætor of Achaia, defeats the Spartans.	206. The Carthaginians driven out of Spain.
205	Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt.		
204	The Roman general Scipio besieges Utica, and takes in one day the camps of Asdrubal and Syphax. Hannibal recalled.—Sophonisba poisoned by Masinissa.		204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama.—End of the 2d Punic War.		201. Scipio carries Syphax in triumph to Rome.
		200. The Rhodians defeat the Macedonian fleet near Chios.—Siege of Abydos.—Second Macedonian War begins.	
199	Treaty of Carthage with Masinissa, king of Numidia.		
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	198. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedon.	
		197. Philip III. defeated at Cynocephalæ by the Romans, under Flaminius.	197. Flaminius victorious in Macedon.
		195. Flaminius, the Roman, quarrels with Nabis, king of Sparta.	195. Cato in Spain.
193	Masinissa harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		
			190. War with Antiochus, of Syria, who is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio, and
		189. Epirus declared free by the Romans.	
		188. Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	188. Syria is made a Roman province. 187. Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.
		183. Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, king of Messinla.	183. Cato, the elder, censor
			181. Plague at Rome.
180	Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt		180. Death of Scipio Africanus. 179. Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		176. Heliodorus in Jerusalem. 175. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption.	
		172. Jason defeated by Menelaus.	172. Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes) king of Syria. 171 —declares war against Ptolemy Philomater.
170	*Paper invented* in China.	170. Jerusalem and the temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes, who attempts to abolish the Jewish religion, and commits great cruelties.	170. An irruption of Tartars into China.
169	*Polybius*, historian of Greece and Rome. The comedies of *Terence* performed.		
168	An eclipse of the moon, which was predicted by Q. S. Gallus.		
167	The *first library* opened at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon. The Roman treasury is so rich that the citizens pay no taxes.	167. Matthias, High Priest. 165. JUDAS MACCABEUS expels the Syrians, and purifies the temple.	166. Prusias, king of Bithynia.
162	*Hipparchus* of Nice fixes the first degree of longitude and latitude at Ferro, whose most western point was made the first general meridian—lays the foundation of Trigonometry.		164. Antiochus Epiphanes died. 162. Demetrius Soter, king of Syria. Mithridates Philopater, king of Cappadocia.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas kills Nicanor—is succeeded by Jonathan. First treaty with the Romans.	
		158. Jonathan compels the Bacchides to withdraw—is murdered by Tryphon.	
159	The *clepsydra* or *water clock* invented by Scipio Nascia.		157. Mithridates V., king of Pontus.
			153. Ariarathes VII., king of Cappadocia.
150	*Hipparchus*, of Rhodes, astronomer. — *Aristarchus*, of Alexandria, grammarian.	150. Jews take Joppa.	150. Alexander Bala kills Demetrius, and takes the throne
			149. Prusias, of Bithynia, killed by his son Nicomedes

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		178. Perseus, king of Macedon.	
174	Cato's embassy to Carthage.		
		171. Third Macedonian War.	
			170. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.
		168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Paulus Emilius.—MACEDON BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.	167. Census 327,032.
		165. Romans enter Achaia.	
		155. Embassy of Diogenes, Carniades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. Romans unsuccessful in Spain.
152	Massinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus usurping the government of Macedon, is conquered by Metellus.	
151	Joint reign of Philomater and Physcon in Egypt.		151. Defeat of Galba.
			149. THIRD PUNIC WAR.
		147. Metellus defeats the Achæans in Greece.	
146	CARTHAGE TAKEN and destroyed.	146. Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.—GREECE becomes a ROMAN PROVINCE under the name of Achaia.	Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth. Greece annexed to the Roman empire.

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
146	*Alexandria*, the centre of *commerce.*		
143	*Hipparchus* begins his new *cycle of the moon.*	142. Simon, High Priest.	
140	*Toothed wheels* applied to the clepsydra by Ctesibius.		
137	*Learning* and *learned men* liberally patronized by Ptolemy Physcon. *Diodorus* and *Satyrus*, peripatetics; *Nicander*, physician and poet; *Lucius Accius*, tragic poet; *Aristobulus*, the Jewish peripatetic.	135. End of the Apocrypha.—Jerusalem besieged by Antiochus IV.	137. Antiochus IV. (Sidetes), king of Syria.
133	*Equestrian order*, a distinct class.		134. Antiochus invades Judea.
130	*Revival of learning* in China.	130. John Hyrcanus delivers Judea from the Syrian yoke:—reduces Samaria and Idumea.	130. Antiochus IV. defeated and killed in a war with Parthia. 129. Demetrius II. (Nicator regains Syria. 123. Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus.
120	*The theory of eclipses* known to the Chinese.		
116	*L. Cœlius Antipater*, historian; *Lucillius*, the first Roman satirist; *Apollodorus*, of Athens, chronologist; *Castor*, of Rhodes, chronologist; *Anthemon*, philosopher.		
110	First *sumptuary law* at Rome.	108. Hyrcanus destroys Samaria. 107. —succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king. 105. Alexander Janneus at war with Egypt—takes Gaza.—Rebellion excited by the Pharisees.	111. Mithridates conquers Scythia, Bosphorus, Colchis, &c.

B. C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In the East.	*In Europe.*
146	Commerce of the world centres at Alexandria.		
145	Ptolemy Physcon becomes sole king of Egypt by the death of Philometer.		
			141. Numantian War.
			140. The Picts from the north of England settle in the south of Scotland.
			135. Servile war in Sicily.
		133. Pergamus, a Roman Province.	133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio: Spain becomes a Roman Province. Death of Tiberius Gracchus.
127	Ptolemy Physcon driven from his throne for his cruelty.		
128	Pestilence in Egypt.		
123	Carthage rebuilt.		123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus.
118	Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and the assassination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha.	118. Dalmatia, a Roman Province.	
116	Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt.		
112	Jugurthine War.		113. *First great migration of the German nations.*
			109. War of the Teutoni and Cimbri.
107	Alexander I., king of Egypt.		
105	Jugurtha is defeated and surrenders Numidia to the Romans.		105. *Numidia becomes a Roman province by the defeat of Jugurtha.*
			104. The Teutoni defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone.
			102. Marius victorious over the Teutoni and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextæ.
			101. Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri.
			100. Marius buys his sixth consulate. Banishment of Metellus.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			98. China stil submits to the Han dynasty; Sematzin, Emperor.
			97. Mithridates conquers Cappadocia.
			95. Cappadocia declared free by Rome. — Ariobarzanes elected king.
			94. Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated by Seleucus.
			93. Tigranes, king of Armenia.
			89. Pontus at war with Rome.
86	*Libraries of Athens* sent to Rome by Sylla.		86. Mithridates takes Bythinia and several Roman provinces.
82	*Decline of Agriculture* in Italy; corn supplied from the provinces.		83. Tigranes made king of Syria.
79	*Posidonius* calculates the height of the atmosphere to be about 800 stadia.	79. Alexandra, widow of Janneus, governs Judea.	
78	*Zeno*, of Sidon, the Epicurean; *Apellicon* of Athens; *Alexander Polyphistor*, the grammarian; *Photius Gallus*, rhetorician; *Q. Valerius Antias*, Roman historian; *Q. Hortensius*, orator.		75. By the death of Nicomedes Bythinia becomes a province.
74	The *cherry tree* brought to Europe from Asia by Lucullus. — *Terentius Varro* writes three books on *agriculture*. The Romans possess *gold* mines in Asia Minor, Macedonia, Sardinia and Gaul; and productive *silver* mines in Spain.		
70	The first *water mill* described near a dwelling of Mithridates.	70. Hyrcanus II., High Priest, deposed by his brother Aristobulus.	70. Damascus possessed by the Romans. 69. Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus.
66	*Ebony* introduced at Rome by Pompey. *Vikramaditya* king of Ozene, in India, patron of literature —at his court flourish *Amera Sinha*, lexicographer; *Varuruchi*, grammarian; *Kalidasa*, poet.	67. Aristobulus and Hyrcanus appeal to Pompey, who enters Judea and takes Jerusalem, and restores Hyrcanus to the priesthood.	66. Mithridates defeated by Pompey. 65. Antiochus XII. defeated by Pompey.—The race of the Seleucidæ becomes extinct. — Ariobarzanes II., king of Cappadocia. — An earthquake in Bosphorus lays in ruins several towns. 64. Dejotarus, king of Galatia, seizes Armenia Minor.
		63. JUDEA A ROMAN PROVINCE.	63. Pharmaces, king of Pontus.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		In Asia and Africa.	*In Europe.*
			99. Lusitania conquered by Dolabella, and becomes a Roman province.—Birth of Julius Cæsar.
97	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, CYRENE becomes a Roman province.	97. Annexation of Cyrene.	
			91. Social War in Italy.
		89. *Mithridatic War;* Sylla commands the Roman army.	
		88. The Athenians seek assistance from Mithridates against Rome.	88. Sylla defeating the Marsi and Peligni, puts an end to the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sylla.
		86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sylla.	
		83. Second Mithridatic War.	
82	Revolt in Upper Egypt.—Thebes destroyed.	82. Sylla plunders the temple of Delphi.	82. Sylla defeats Marius, and is created *perpetual dictator*
81	Alexander II., king of Egypt.		
			80. JULIUS CÆSAR'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.
		79. Pompey defeats Domitius in Africa.	
			77. Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
		75. Bythinia a Roman Province.	
		74. Third Mithridatic War under Lucullus.	
			73. War of Spartacus, the gladiator.
			71. Spartacus defeated by Crassus.
			70. Pompey and Crassus Consuls.
			69. Census 450,000.
		66. Metellus subdues Crete. Pontus becomes a Roman Province.	
65	Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt.	65. Syria, a Roman Province.	65. M. T. CICERO, Consul.
			63. Catiline's Conspiracy detected and suppressed by Cicero.

B. C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
62	*Magnificent houses* of the nobles; *marble theatre of Scaurus*, to hold 30,000 spectators.		
60	*Cicero*, statesman and orator; *Sallust*, historian; *Lucretius* and *Catullus*, poets; *Apollonius*, of Rhodes, rhetorician; *Aristomedes*, of Crete, grammarian; *Andronicus*, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.		
55	*Iron chain cables* used by the Veneti.		
		53. Crassus plunders the temple of 10,000 talents.	53. Parthian War.—The Romans defeated.—Crassus slain.
50	*A water mill* on the Tiber at Rome.		
			49. *The era of Antioch.*
		48. Antipater, the Idumean, is made lieutenant in Judea by Cæsar.	
47	The Alexandrian library (400,000 vols.) burnt.		47. Battle of Zela.—Pharnaces conquered by Cæsar.
46	The year of confusion — so called because the *calendar* was altered by *Sosigenes*.		
45	*Cæsar reforms the Calendar*, by introducing the solar instead of the lunar year.—First Julian year. — *Vitruvius*, the greatest Roman architect.		44. A comet seen in China.
43	*Cornelius Nepos*, historian; *Diodorus Siculus*, historian	43 Judea oppressed by Crassus. Malichus poisons Antipater.	
		40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—takes Jerusalem—marries Mariamne—is made king by the Romans.	39. The Parthians, under Pacorus, defeated by Ventidius. Darius, king of Pontus. 38. Ariobarzanes dethroned by Marc Antony.

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		East.	*West.*
			60. *First Triumvirate:*—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar.
			Sciold, first king of Denmark.—Boh, a fierce son of Odin.
58	Ptolemy goes to Rome, Berenice reigns in his absence.		58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.—The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.
			57. Cicero recalled.—Sallust expelled from the senate.—Gylf, king of Sweden.
			55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans and Gauls, and INVADES BRITAIN.
			54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
		53. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	
			52. Pompey, sole consul.
			51. Cæsar completes the conquest of *Gaul*, which becomes a Roman province.
			49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender.
		48. Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey.	48. Battle of Dyrrhachium.
		Battle of Pharsalia:—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	
46	The African War.—Scipio and Juba defeated at Thapsus.—Cato kills himself at Utica.—Ptolemy Dionysius drowned in the Nile.	47. Cæsar takes Alexandria, and conquers Egypt.—Cæsar victorious at Zela, in Asia.	
45	Cæsar rebuilds Carthage.	45. Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar	45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—he subdues the two sons of Pompey, and acquires the sole power.
			44. Cæsar assassinated in the Senate House.
43	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone		43. *Second Triumvirate:*—Octavius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero proscribed and murdered.
			42 *The Battle of Philippi:*—Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
			34. Antony takes possession of Armenia, which becomes a Roman province — leads an inglorious expedition against Parthia.
	Golden age of Roman *literature.*		
30	The *revenue* of the empire amounts to about 40 millions sterling.—First *standing army* in Rome.—Direct trade of Rome with India.—*Silk* and *linen manufactories* in the empire.	30. Herod kills Mariamne.	
29	Temple of Janus at Rome closed—there being now a general peace.		29. Ephesus, next to Alexandria, the chief place of trade in the Roman empire.
27	Treasures of Egyptian art brought to Rome.—The Pantheon built.		
25	HORACE, VIRGIL, *Tibullus, Propertius*, poets; *Varrus* and *Tucca*, critics; *Livy*, historian; *Mæcenas*, minister of Augustus, patron of literature; *Strabo*, geographer; *Æmilius Macer*, of Verona, poet; *Agrippa*, warrior, and patron of the arts. *Worship of Isis* at Rome.		
22	*Pantomimic dances* introduced on the Roman stage.		
19	*Aqueducts* constructed by Agrippa.	19. The Temple rebuilt by Herod—he also builds Cypron, Antipatris, Pharsælis, and the tower of Phasæl in Jerusalem.	20. Porus, king of India, solicits an alliance with Rome. Parthians defeated by Tiberius.
17	*Dedications of books* first introduced.		14. Polemon conquers Bosporus.
12	The *legions* distributed over the provinces in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities —among them were *Bonn* and *Mayence*.		
8	The *calendar* corrected by Augustus.		
5	*Dionysius, of Halicarnassus*, historian; and *Dionysius*, geographer.	5. Cyrenius taxes Judea.	
4	BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR,	JESUS CHRIST, 4 years before the Vulgar Era. 3 Archelaus succeeds Herod with the title of Ethnarch.	

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		East.	*West.*
36	Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene and Cyprus.		36. Sextus Pompey defeated in Sicily.
34	—receives all Asia from the Mediterranean to the Indus.		32. Antony quarrels with Octavius.
31	Cleopatra and Marc Antony defeated by Octavius, at *Actium.*		31. By the BATTLE OF ACTIUM Octavius acquires the empire.
30	Alexandria taken by Octavius. —Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves. Egypt becomes a Roman province		30. THE REPUBLIC BECOMES A MONARCHY
			29. Octavius's 3 days triumph at Rome. *Temple of Janus shut* Rome contains 4,101,017 citizens.
			27. The titles of Augustus and Emperor conferred on Octavius for 10 years.
			23 Agrippa in Spain.
		21. Athens finally subjected to Rome.	22. Conspiracy of Muræna.
		20. CXCth Olympiad.	21. Augustus visits Greece and Asia.
			16. Lollius defeated by the Germans.
			15. Cantabria, Austria, Rhœtia, Vindelencia and Mœsia become Roman provinces—being conquered by Drusus.
			13. Augustus assumes the title of Pontifex Maximus.
			12. Pannonia, conquered by Tiberius, becomes a Roman province.
			11. Germany subdued by Germanicus.
		6. Tiberius at Rhodes.	
		5. Q. Varrus appointed governor of Syria, and Cyrenius governor of Judea.	
			4 Cymbeline, king of Britain.

PART II.

MODERN CHRONOLOGY

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED.
		The BIRTH OF CHRIST:—(*see p.* 44.) Herod Antipas being at this time tetrarch of Galilee.
		8. Christ reasons with the doctors.
9	*Celsus* the physician; *Phædrus*, the fabulist; *Vellius Paterculus*, Roman historian.	
26	The *Druids* in Germany	25. *Pontius Pilate*, governor of Judea. 26. *John the Baptist* begins his ministry. 27. Christ baptized by John 28. —at the marriage in Cana. — Matthew called. 29 Twelve disciples sent abroad, "two and two."
30	*Philo*, Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato. *Seneca*, moral philosopher.	30. CRUCIFIXION of our SAVIOUR, Friday, April 3, at 3 P. M.; *Resurrection*, Sunday, April 5; *Ascension*, Thursday, May 4.
35	*Valerius Maximus*, historian.	33. *St. Peter* baptizes Cornelius. 34. *St. Paul* converted to Christianity.
37	*Appion*, of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	39. *St. Matthew* writes his gospel. 40. The disciples first called *Christians* at Antioch.
		41. Herod's persecution; St. Peter imprisoned
		44. *St. Mark* writes his gospel. — Death of *St. James*. 45. Barnabas and Paul preach in Cyprus.
48	A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to 6,900,000.—(*Univ. Hist.*)—[More than three times the number of London at present.]	
50	*Columella*, born in Spain; left twelve books on husbandry.	50 Paul preaches in the Areopagus, at Athens
		52. Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
		55. Paul preaches at Ephesus, and at Cæsarea.
		57. —pleads before Felix. 59. —pleads before Festus, and appeals to Cæsar.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
1	Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.	Tiberius returns to Rome.
		3. Cinna's conspiracy detected. —Caius Cæsar dies.
		6. Q. Varrus encamped on the Weser, governs Lower Germany like a Roman province.
		9. The Germans, under *Arminius*, defeat and kill Varrus. *Ovid* is banished to Tomos.
		14 Augustus dies at Nola, aged 76, and is succeeded by
		——— Tiberius. ———
17	*Germanicus* conquers Cappadocia.	
19	Germanicus poisoned at Antioch.	19 The Jews banished from Rome. — The Marcomanni conquered by Drusus.
		21. The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire.
26	Thrace becomes a Roman province.	26. Tiberius retires to Capræa.
		31. Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
		33. Conquest of Mauritania.
		37. Tiberius dies, aged 78.
		——— Caligula. ——— (noted for his proffigacy and folly.)
		41. Caligula assassinated by Chereas.
		——— Claudius ——— succeeds to the throne.
		43 —invades Britain with his general, Plautius.
		45 Vespasian, general in Britain.
		48. Census of the city, 6,900,000.
		51. Caractacus, the chief of the Britons, conquered and brought to Rome.
		54. ——— Nero. ——— a profligate and bloody tyrant.
		55. —poisons Britanicus.
		56 *Rotterdam* built.
		59. Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.

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A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.
		59. Paul is shipwrecked on the Island of Melita (Malta).
		60. Paul imprisoned at Rome
		63. Paul set at liberty.
64	Nero's golden palace built; of great extent, inclosing fields, &c. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	64. *The first persecution of Christians by Nero.*
		63 to 66. Paul visits Jerusalem, and travels through the greater part of the known world.
66	*Pliny*, the elder, author of the first *natural history*; *Quintius Curtius*, historian; *Persius*, satirist.	66. Pope Linus.* The Jews at war with the Romans, and Paul beheaded. *St. Peter crucified.*
67	*Josephus*, the Jewish historian.	67. The Jews massacred by Florus.—Josephus, governor of Galilee. Pope St. Clement.—Gamaliel.
		68. Vespasian invades Judea.
69	The *Coliseum* of Vespasian.	
		70. *The destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus*
		77. Pope St. Cletus
78	The Capitol rebuilt. Circumnavigation of Scotland.	
79	Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.	
80	Very beautiful *paintings* in the Baths of Titus; the group of the *Laocoon*.	
81	*Quintillian*, orator; *Valerius Flaccus*, poet; *Martial*, Epigrammatist; *Apollonius*, Pythagorean philosopher; *Epictetus*, stoic; *Dio Chrysostom*, Greek rhetorician and philosopher; *Philo Byblius*; *Ignatius* and *Papias*, two of the fathers of the church.	83. Pope Anacletus.
		95. Second persecution of the Christians by Domitian. *St. John* writes his Gospel and Apocalypse, and is banished to the isle of Patmos
96	*Tacitus*, historian; *Juvenal*, satirist; *Statius*, poet; *Aul. Gellius*, Latin grammarian; *Plutarch*, moralist and biographer; the younger *Pliny*.	96. Pope Evaristus
		97. *Timothy* stoned. *St. John* returns from exile.
98	The *Ulpian library*; *Public schools* in all the provinces; *Jurisprudence* flourishes; the city adorned with the *Forum*; *Pillar of Trajan*, and *baths*; *bridge* built over the Danube.	98. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan

* The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by their Pontiffs till several centuries after.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
60	Corbulo subdues Armenia.	
		61. Revolt of the Britons under queen *Boadicea;* they burn London. The queen, defeated by *Suetonius*, poisons herself.
		64. Nero sets Rome on fire, and accuses the Christians of the crime.
65	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.	—persecutes the Christians—*Seneca, Lucian*, and others put to death.
		68.——— G a l b a , ——— reigns 9 months, and is put to death by
		69.——— O t h o . ——— (2 months) defeated and killed by
		——— V i t e l l i u s . ——— who is defeated by the army of
70	Judea subdued and Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.	70.——— V e s p a s i a n . ———
73	Vespasian conquers Lycia, Rhodes, Thrace, Cilicia, Byzantium and Samos.	
77	Revolt of the Parthians.	77. A great plague at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day.
		79.——— T i t u s , ——— (beneficent.)
		Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an irruption of Vesuvius.
		80. *Julius Agricola*, conqueror and governor of Britain, reduces Wales, enters Caledonia.
		81.——— D o m i t i a n . ——— (a cruel tyrant.)
		86. Dercebal, leader of the German hordes, defeats Domitian, and compels him to pay a yearly tribute.
		88. Capitoline and secular games. War with Dacia 15 years.
		96 Domitian put to death by Stephanus.
		——— N e r v a , ——— (well intentioned but enfeebled by age.)
		98.——— T r a j a n , ——— (a great sovereign and a warrior.) The Roman Empire at its greatest extent. *J. Severus*, general in Britain

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		100. *St. John* dies at Ephesus, æt. 94.
107	*The first credible historian* among the *Chinese.*	107. Third persecution of the Christians by Trajan. 108. St. Ignatius devoured by wild beasts. Pope Alexander I.
		118. Fourth persecution of the Christians by Adrian.
120	The great buildings of *Palmyra.—Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.* The *Roman mosaics.*	119. Pope Sixtus I.
		126. *Quadratus*, bishop of Athens. 127. Pope Telesphorus. 130. Heresy of Prodicus, chief of the *Adamites.*
132	*Jurisprudence* improved by the publishment of *Adrian's perpetual code.* *Ptolemy*, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer—*Arrian, Appian, Maximus, Lysius* and *Pausanius*, Greek historians; *Lucian*, a satirical writer; *Hermogenes*, rhetorician of Tarsus.	
		134. Heresy of Marcion, who acknowledges three Gods. 135. *Polycarp* and *Aristides*, Christian fathers
		139. Pope Hygenus.
		142. Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine.
		150. Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time
		154. *Justin Martyr* publishes his apology fo the Christians.
		162. Pope Soter.
166	*Tschang Heng*, the Chinese astronomer	167. *Polycarp* and *Pionices* martyred in Asia
169	*Galen*, Greek physician; *Athæneus*, a grammarian; *Diogenes Laertius*, Greek historian.	171. Pope Eleutherus. 177. The Christians persecuted at Lyons—*Theophilus, Tatian*, and *Montanus.*
180	The *equestrian statue* of Marcus Aurelius.	
		185. Pope Victor I. *St Irenæus.*

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East	*West.*
		100. The Huns emigrate westward.
		101. Trajan reduces Dacia.
102	Pliny, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.—Great victories of Trajan.	
114	Trajan's expedition against the Parthians.	
		115. Massacre of the Greeks and Romans by the Jews of Cyrene.
116	Seizure of Ctesiphon.	
117	Armenia Major again governed by its own kings dependent upon Rome.	117.——— Adrian. ———
120	Nicomedia and other cities destroyed by an earthquake.	120. —makes a progress through all the
		121. provinces -visits Britain, builds there a wall from the Tyne to Solway Frith.—A wall built from the Rhine to the Danube.
126	Adrian in Asia Minor for seven years.	
130	Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina, and erects there a temple to Jupiter.	
132	The rebellion of the Jews crushed after a war of five years.—The Jews banished from Judea.	
		138.—Antoninus Pius, ——— (eminent for his virtues and love of peace.)
		140. Lollius Urbicus extends the Roman dominion in Britain, and erects a second rampart, called the Wall of Antoninus.
		145. Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.
		146. —introduces the worship of Serapis into Rome.
		152. —stops the persecution of the Christians.
160	Embassy sent by Antoninus to China.	161.—Marcus Aurelius, (Antoninus.) (the stoic philosopher.) Escape of the thundering legion.
		168. Plague over the whole known world.
168	War with the Parthians, lasts 2 years.	169. The Marcomanni at war with Rome.
		180. The emperor dies at Sirmium: succeeded by
		——— Commodus, ——— (profligate and cruel;) makes peace with the Germans.
		GOTHS in Dacia.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		197. Pope Zephyrinus.
208	*Papinian*, the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity—*Julius Africanus*, chronologer.	202. Fifth persecution of the Christians under Severus.—*Tertullian*, an able defender of Christianity.—*Clemens*, of Alexandria, and *Minutius Felix*, C. F.*
215	Caracalla grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to the taxes, *inheritances*, &c.	217. Pope Calixtus I. The Septuagint found in a cask.
235	*Ammonius*, founder of a new school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria. *Dio Cassius*, Greek historian.	228. Pope Urban I. 234. Pope Pontianus. 235. —— Anterus. *Origen*, C. F. Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximinus, in which *Leonidas*, *Irenæus*, *Victor*, *Perpetua*, and *Felicitas* are martyred.
242	*Censorius*, a critic and grammarian.	244. *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Dionysius* of Alexandria, C. F.
249	*Herodian*, Greek historian.	250. Pope St. Cornelius.
250	*Longinus*, philosopher and critic	Seventh persecution of the Christians.

* Christian Father.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
189	The **SARACENS** defeat the Romans.	189. The Capitol of Rome destroyed by lightning. 191. Rome nearly destroyed by fire. 192. Commodus assassinated by Martia and Laetus. 193.——— Pertinax, ——— proclaimed by the Prætorian guards—murdered after a reign of 3 months.—The empire bought by *Didius Julianus*, who is put to death by order of the senate. ——— Septimus Severus, ——— (governs with vigor.) —defeats his competitors, Niger and Albinus. 191. —besieges Byzantium. 202. —persecutes the Christians. 208 —his sons Caracalla and Geta go to Britain, where 50,000 Roman troops died of plague. The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde built. 211. Severus dies at York, in Britain. ——— Caracalla and Geta. ——— Caracalla murders Geta. 212. —visits the provinces along the Danube —Wars with the Catti and Alemanni. 217. Caracalla is assassinated. ——— Macrinus, ——— put to death by the soldiers. 218.——— Heliogabalus, ——— (a monster of vice and cruelty.) 222.—Alexander Severus, ——— (a beneficent and enlightened prince.) The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths, to prevent them from molesting the empire.
223	PERSIA; the new kingdom begun by Artaxerxes; (the dynasty of the Sassasidæ).	
226	Parthia tributary to Persia.	226. The victory of Severus over the Persians at Tadmor.
		235. Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army; succeeded by ——— Maximinus, ——— who defeats the Dacians and Sarmatians.
		236. Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquileia.
242	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor	——Balbinus and Gordian, —— 241. The **FRANKS** first mentioned in history; they invade Gaul. 241 are repulsed at Moguntiacum. Gordian put to death by ——— Philip, (the Arabian,) ——— who makes make peace with Sapor. 247. The secular games restored. 249 ——— Decius ——— persecutes the Christians. 250 ...m by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
251	*Plotinus.* *Odin* in Scandinavia.	251. *St Cyprian*, bishop of Carthage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about *baptism.*
		259 Pope Dionysius
		262. *Paul*, bishop of Samosatia, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ
268	*Paulus*, a Roman poet.	
270	Longinus at the court of Zenobia.	
		269. Pope Felix I. 272. Ninth persecution under Aurelian.
274	Rome surrounded with a wall. Longinus dies.	274. Pope Eutychianes. *Manes* originates the heresy of the Manichæans—rejects all the sacraments; refuses allegiance to temporal sovereigns, &c.
276	*Porphyry*, the Greek philosopher and opposer of Christianity.	
277	Extraordinary *naval expedition* of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern Seas.	
		283. Pope Caius. The Jewish *Talmud* and Targum composed. *Paul*, the Theban, the first hermit.—Religious ceremonies multiplied.—Pagan rites imitated by the Christians.
284	Diocletian's *Oriental form of government*—the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers. *Diocletian's baths*, containing 3,000 benches of white marble, while the walls were adorned with *paintings.*	286. *Hierax*, chief of the *Hieraxians*; asserts that Melchizedec was the Holy Ghost, and denies the resurrection.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
251	HUNS on the Caspian Sea.	251.——— Gallus ———. purchases a peace with the Goths.—Confederacy of the Franks between the Rhine and Elbe. —a great pestilence prevails in the empire
		253.——— Emilianus. ———
		254.——— Valerian. ——— —is successful against the Germans and Goths.
	The Persians victorious in Asia Minor.	256-69. Four great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
259	Persia:—Sapor's victory over the Roman arms.	259. Valerian defeated and taken prisoner and flayed alive by the Persians.
260	The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.	
261	Sapor, the Persian, takes Antioch, Tarsus and Cæsarea.	——— Gallienus. ——— Period of the 30 tyrants. The Persians penetrate to Ravenna.
264	Odenatus, king of Palmyra—he is succeeded by his wife. *Zenobia*, who reigns with the titles of 'Augusta,' and 'Queen of the East.'	264. Alliance with Odenatus. 267. Cleodamus and Athenius defeat the Goths and Scythians. 268. Gallienus killed at Milan.
		——— Claudius II. ——— defeats an army of 320,000 Goths. 269. —dies at Sirmium.
		270.——— Aurelian. ——— (a great warrior.) 271. —defeats the Goths and Alemanni.
269	Zenobia conquers Egypt, a part of Armenia, and Asia Minor.	
273	Zenobia defeated at Edessa, by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	273. —reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen Zenobia prisoner. 274. France, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience. The Temple of the Sun at Rome burnt.—Dacia given up to the barbarians. 275. Aurelian killed near Byzantium. *An interregnum of 6 months.*
		——— Tacitus. ——— (a descendant of the historian.) reigns with wisdom 6 months.
		277.——— Probus. ——— (a warlike prince.) —obtains several victories over the barbarians.—The Franks permitted by Probus to settle in Gaul. 282. Probus slain by his soldiers.
280	The Persians defeated by Probus	
		——— Carus ——— killed by lightning.
		Carinus and Numerianus, (effeminate and cruel.) 288. Fingal, king of Morven, dies.
		284.——— Diocletian ——— sends ambassadors to China. "The *Era of Diocletian*," or of "the martyrs," August 29. 287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants—Maximianus, a colleague of the Emperor.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
290	The *Gregorian* code.	
		296. *Monks* in Spain and Egypt. Pope Marcellinus
304	*Gregory* and *Hermogenes*, lawyers; *Elius*, *Spartianus*, and *Vopiscus*, historians; *Trebellius Pollo*.	303. Tenth Persecution of the Christians. 304. *Arnobius*, of Africa, C. F., converted from idolatry.
		306. Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantius. 310. Pope Eusebius. Arius excommunicated. 311. Pope Malchiades.
312	The *prætorian guard* broken up by Constantine.	314. Pope Sylvester I. 319. Toleration of Christianity by Constantine the Great.
323	Foundation of *Constantinople* by Constantine the Great.—Celebrated dome of St Sophia; the splendor of the court so great that it cost more than the legions.	325. The *Council of Nice* (from June 19th, 325 to August 25th) consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn Arianism.—*Eusebius*, bishop of Cæsarea, C. F., and ecclesiastical historian.—*Lactantius*, *Athanasius*, *Arius*, *Ephraim* and *Basil*, C. F., flourish in the reign of Constantine.
330	Constantinople becomes the seat of art and literature.	
		336. Pope Marcus. 337. Pope Julius. Eleventh persecution.—Saints invoked, the cross reverenced, and incense used by the Christians.
340	*Ossian*, the Caledonian bard, supposed to have flourished about this time.	341. Christianity propagated in Ethiopia by Frumantius.
357	*Eutropius* and *Marcellinus*, historians; *Jamblicus* and *Eunapius*, Greek historian.	356. Pope Felix II. *St. Hilary* and *Gregory Nazianzen*, of Constantinople, an eminent writer, C. F.—*Elius Donatus*, bishop of Carthage.—*Cyril*, bishop of Jerusalem.—Monasteries in Thebais.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	*West.*
		291. The Franks make themselves masters of Batavia and Flanders.
		293. The Franks expelled from Batavia.
294	*Narses*, king of Persia, loses Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.	
		296. Britain restored to the emperor.
296	Alexandria taken by Diocletian.	
301	Hormisdas, II., king of Persia, builds *Ormus*.	
		304. Diocletian and Maximian resign the Empire to *Constantius* and *Galerius*.
		306.—CONSTANTINE THE GREAT. (first Christian emperor.) *Licinius*, *Maximian*, and *Maxentius*, his three colleagues. Constantine defeats the Franks.
		312. Maxentius defeated and killed.
		314. Civil war with Licinius.
		319. Constantine favors and tolerates Christianity.
		321. —appoints the observance of Sunday.
		322. —defeats and banishes Licinius, and becomes sole emperor.
325	The first general council a Nice.	325. —abolishes the combats of gladiators and assemblies.
328	The seat of government removed to Constantinople, which was solemnly dedicated on May 11th, 330.	331. Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
333	Great famine and pestilence in Syria.	
334	Revolt of Sarmatian slaves, 300,000 are dispersed over the empire.	
337	Death of Constantine, and the accession of his three sons,	
	——— Constantius, Constans, and Constantine. ———	
340	150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.	340. Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquilea.
350	Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire.	350. Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius.
351	Gallus put to death by Constantius.	
		357. Six German kings defeated by Julian at Strasburg.
361	Constantius dies at Tarsus.	361.—Julian, the Apostate ——— —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.
	A disadvantageous peace with the Persians.	363. —is slain in a war with the Persians.
		——— Jovian. ———
		364. Death of Jovian, and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the EMPIRE is DIVIDED:
	EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		373. The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
380	*Aurelius Victor*, author of lives of celebrated Romans.	379. The prerogatives of the Roman See much enlarged. 381. The second general Council of Constantinople.
		384. Symachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose. 385. Pope Syricius.
392	*Prudentius* and *Ausonius*, Latin poets; *Pappus* and *Theon*, of Alexandria, mathematicians.	392. *St. Chrysostom*, patriarch of Constantinople; *St. Ambrose*, archbishop of Milan; *St. Jerome*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Augustine*, 'Christian Fathers.' *Image worship.*—The Christian hierarchy begins.
395	*Claudian*, Latin poet.	401. Pope Innocent I.
412	*Macrobius*, Platonic philosopher.	412. *Cyril*, bishop of Alexandria; *Isidore* and *Socrates*, ecclesiastical historians; *Orosius*, a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and *Pelagius*, a British monk, who denied original sin, &c. 416. The *Pelagian heresy* condemned by the African bishops. 417. Pope Zozimus. 418. Pope Boniface I. 422. Pope Celestine I.
425	Theodosius establishes *public schools*, and attempts the restoration of learning.	
		429. *Nestorius*, bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ. 431. Third general Council at Ephesus. 432. Pope Sixtus III. *St. Patrick* preaches the Gospel in Ireland.
435	The *Theodosian code* published.	435. *Nestorianism* prevails in the East
		440. Pope Leo I. (the Great).
		443. The *Manichæan books* burned at Rome 445. *Flavian*, patriarch of Constantinople.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
364	Valens.	364.— Valentinian I. elected by the army. 368. The Saxons invade Britain, but are defeated by Theodosius.
370	HUNGARY, (ancient Pannonia,) invaded by the Huns, from whom it is named.—The Goths expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.	375.— Gratian gains a victory over the Germans; succeeds to the eastern empire on the death of Valens; Maximus is proclaimed emperor —Gratian killed at Lyons.
378	Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.	
379	Theodosius the Great. a zealous supporter of Christianity.	379. The LOMBARDS first leave Scandinavia, and defeat the Vandals.
		383.— Valentinian II. —is dispossessed by Maximus, but is restored by Theodosius; makes Treves his capital. 384. —is strangled at Vienna by Arbogastes, a Gaul, commander of the army.
388	Theodosius defeats Maximus, the tyrant of the western empire.	
392	Theodosius becomes sole emperor of the East and West. Complete downfall of Paganism.	
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper of the West, and Arbogastes, the Gaul. Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius.	
395	Arcadius.	Honorius. 401. Europe overrun by the VISIGOTHS. 403. Alaric defeated by Stilicho.
408	Theodosius II. a child; Athenius, minister.	406. The Vandals permitted to settle in Spain. Gaul, &c. 410. Rome sacked and burned by the Goths under Alaric. 412. Beginning of the Vandal power in Spain. 413. Burgundian kingdom begun in Alsace.
414	Regency of the emperor's sister, Pulcheria.	414. The Visigoths plant themselves in Toulouse.
		417. The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths.
420	Persian War.	420. FRANKS:—Pharamond, their first king, on the lower Rhine.
		424.— Valentinian III. 426. Britain evacuated by the Romans. 427. Pannonia recovered from the Huns. 428. Ætius, the Roman general, defeated by the Franks and Goths. Franks:—Clodion, king, extends his conquests to the river Somme.
431	Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.	
433	A great part of Constantinople destroyed by fire.	433. Attila, "The scourge of God," forms an immense empire from China to the Atlantic
437	Pannonia, Dalmatia and Noricum gained from the western empire	437. Ætius defeats the Goths. 439. The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, under Genseric, who takes Carthage and plunders Italy. 441. The Roman territories invaded by the Huns, Persians and Saxons. 445. The famous embassy from Britain, soliciting aid against the Picts.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		447. *Eutyches* asserts the existence of only one nature in Jesus Christ.
		449. Ibus, bishop of Edessa; and Eusebius, bishop of Doryleum, deposed
450	*Zozimus* and *Olympiodorus*, Greek historians.	450. *Sozomen* and *Theodoret*, ecclesiastical historians.
		451. The fourth general Council at Chalcedon, at which Eutycheanism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned
		461. Pope Hilarius.
		465. Pope Simplicius.
468	The principle established that every accused person shall be *tried by his peers*, or equals.	
	Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain—Eric being king, and founder of the Gothic monarchy.	Oligarchy of the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—all striving for the supremacy.—The church now begins to assume a political aspect.
475	The tottering empire of the west was finally overthrown by Odoacer's sack of Rome, the great event which precedes the *middle* or "*dark ages*." The form of the old Roman government remained—the senate, the consuls, &c.—but Italy, ravaged by a succession of wars, plagues, famines, and every form of public tyranny and domestic slavery, was nearly a desert	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
		448. Franks:—Merovœus 1st, king of the Merovingians. Ætius defeats the Huns.
450	Marcian, a Thracian, refuses to pay the annual tribute to the Huns.	451. The arrival of the Saxons in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa. 452. The city of VENICE founded. 455. Valentinian assassinated by
		Petronius Maximus.
		Avitus.
457	Leo I., (the Thracian,) first emperor ever crowned by the patriarch. War with the Goths.	457. Majorian. 458. Franks:—Childeric I., conquers as far as the Loire and takes Paris.
461	Peace with the Goths; Theodoric is received from them as a hostage.	461. Severus.
		467. Athenius. (The last three emperors slain by Ricimer.) 468. Spain:—The Visigoths, under Eric, establish their kingdom.
		472. Olybius. Eruption of Vesuvius, seen at Constantinople.
		473. Glycerius.
474	Zeno. a turbulent reign: debaucheries and conspiracies.	474. Julius Nepos.
475	Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths, and invades the empire. He ravages Thrace.	475. Romulus Augustulus. 476. ROME taken by ODOACER, king of the Herulii: END of the WESTERN EMPIRE. 1228 years after the building of Rome; and commencement of the kingdom of Italy under Odoacer.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		483. Pope Felix III.
		—excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople.
		484. Christians persecuted by Huneric, king of the Vandals.
486	Rise of the *feudal system in France*, under Clovis.	
		492. Pope Gelasius I.
493	Theodoric introduces the *architecture of Greece* to improve the buildings of Italy.	494. *The Roman Pontiff asserts his supremacy.*
		496. Christianity introduced into France.
498	Publication of the Gemara or Talmud of Babylon.	
501	*Burgundian laws* published, being a collection of the rights and customs of the Burgundians.	
511	The *Salic law* established in France.	
513	*Boethius*, the Roman poet and philosopher.	513. Christianity embraced by the Persian king, Carbades.
514	Use of *burning glass* in warfare at Constantinople.	514. Pope Hormisdas.
516	*The Christian Era proposed and introduced by Dionysius*, a monk.	
		519. The orthodox bishops restored by Justin.
		523. Pope John I.
		525. The Arian bishops deposed.
		526. Pope Felix IV. *Extreme Unction* introduced
529	The schools of Athens suppressed.	529. *The Order of Benedictine monks* instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples.
530	The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian.	530. Pope Boniface II.
531	Chess introduced into Persia from India.	
533	*Justinian's pandects and code of laws.*	533. Pope John II.
		535. Pope Agapetus
		536. " Sylvester I.
		Separation of the *Armenians* from the Greek church.
538	Architecture: the church of *St Sophia* built at Constantinople. *Proclus*, a learned Platonist.	538. Pope Vigilius.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, generally.
480	An earthquake, lasting 40 days, destroys the greater part of Constantinople.	
481	Zeno makes Theodoric general and consul.	481. FRANCE:—Clovis I., founder of the French monarchy.
		484. Alaric II., king of the Visigoths in Spain.
		485. France:—Battle of Soissons gained by Clovis.
		487. Britain:—The Saxons defeated by Prince Arthur and Ambrosius.
		490:—Italy:—ravaged by the barbarians. Britain:—kingdom of Sussex.
491	——— Anastasius I. ——— The Green and Blue factions. The emperor's persecution of the Catholics, and protection of the Manichæans, occasions a rebellion headed by Vitalianus.	491. France:—Clovis subdues Thuringia.
		493. Italy:—conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death.
		499. France:—Clovis concludes a peace with Theodoric in Italy.
		500. ——Burgundy becomes his tributary.
502	The empire ravaged and the imperial army destroyed by Carbades, king of Persia.	
507	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	507. ——Clovis defeats Alaric near Poictiers.
		510. France:—Clovis makes Paris his capital.
511	A great insurrection in Constantinople, 10,000 killed.	511. France:—Clovis dies.
		——— Childebert I. ———
		512. The HERULII settle in Thrace.
514	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is consumed by the *burning glass* of Proclus.	
		516. The Christian Era adopted.
		517. Getæ ravages Illyricum, Macedon, &c.
518	Anastasius killed by lightning.	
	——— Justin I., a peasant of Dalmatia.	519. Britain:—Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, who begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.
518–565	Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire	522. Spain:—Amalaric, the first Gothic king, who establishes his court in Spain—his capital, Seville.
527	——— Justinian I., celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, *Belisarius* and *Narses*.	
529	Belisarius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	
		530. Britain:—kingdom of Essex.
		531. Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric.
532	—quells a conspiracy in Constantinople	532. Burgundy conquered by Childebert.
534	—defeats the Vandals in Africa.	
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples.	536. Vitiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the French king.
537	—takes Rome, defeats the Ostrogoths in Italy.	537. Italy conquered by Belisarius.
538	—the Huns in Thrace, and	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		540. The *Monothelites*, who acknowledged but one will in Jesus Christ.
551	The *manufacture of silk* introduced from China by the monks.	552. The Fifth general Council at Constantinople 555. Pope Pelagius I.
556	*Procopius*, a Roman historian—the last of the classic writers.	557. The church of St. Germain de Pres, built at Paris.
559	*The Saxon laws*; the king's authority limited by the *Wittenagemot*. *Three orders*; the *noble*, the *free*, and the *servile*.—*Trial by ordeal*.	560. Pope John III. The *Tritheists* acknowledge three Gods and deny the resurrection.
565	Christianity introduced among the Picts by Columbi.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards—and the feudal system established.	
	Written laws compiled among the nations of German origin—first by the Visigoths in Spain.	573. Pope Benedict I.
	Semi-circular arches introduced in the architecture of churches, with much grotesque sculpture.	575. The first monastery founded in Bavaria. Great increase of *miracles*.
		578. Pope Pelagius II.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	
584	The origin of *fiefs*.	
586	The Roman Catholic faith established in Spain.	
588	*Gregory of Tours*, the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I. called The Great. The doctrine of *purgatory* first taught.—*Mass* introduced.
596	Bretwalda, king of England, converted to Christianity.	
597	*Agathias*, a Grecian historian. *Gildas*, the first British historian. *Evagrius*, ecclesiastical historian.—*Cassiodorus*, the historian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric. The Saxons, having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans.	598. *St. Augustine*, first archbishop of Canterbury, introduces Christianity into Britain 604. Pope Sabianus, or Sabinian. 606. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas.—The title of Universal Bishop assumed. The Waldenses refuse submission to Rome

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, GENERALLY.
		539. Italy: War, famine, and pestilence. The City of Milan ravaged by the Goths.
540	Vitiges at Ravenna.—North Africa, Corsica and Sardinia, annexed to the Eastern empire.	
542	Plague at Constantinople—during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily.	542. Britain:—Prince Arthur murdered in Cornwall.
548	The Lombards settle in Pannonia.—The Turkish monarchy founded in Asia	
549	Siege of Petra.	
		550. POLAND a dukedom—Lech, its first duke and legislator. His brother, Zech, first duke of Bohemia. The Greeks form settlements on the Spanish coast, from the Straits to Valencia
552	Narses defeats and kills Totila.	
554	Italy governed by Greek exarchs.	556. Civil wars in France.
558	A plague extending over Europe and Asia, and lasting nearly 50 years.	558. France:—Clotaire I.
		559. Britain:—the Saxon Heptarchy commences.
		560. Britain:—the kingdom of Northumbria, formed by the union of Bernicia and Deira.—Ethelbert, king of Kent, subdues most of the Saxon kings.
561	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	561. France:—Charibert I.
562	" restored:—he quells a conspiracy.	
563	Great fire in Constantinople—the city nearly destroyed.	
565	Justinian dies.	565. Europe ravaged by a pestilence.
	——Justin II.—— Belisarius dies in prison.	568. Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He fixes his capital at Pavia.
569	The TURKS first mentioned in history.—They send embassies to Justin, and form an alliance.	571. Britain:—Bretwalda II., king of Wessex.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.	
576	Justin defeats Chosroes, king of Persia.	575. " East Anglia formed into a kingdom, and called Angle-land, whence the origin of the name England.
57	——Tiberius II.——	
582	Maurice the Cappadocian, king; under his reign the empire extends to the Araxes, and almost to the Caspian Sea.	583. Spain:—the Suevi subdued by the Visigoths.
		France:—Clotaire II.
		586. Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded. Spain:—Recared, king.
		588. The city of Paris destroyed by fire.
590–600	The Avars flourish under Baian—invade the Eastern empire, and spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.	589. Rome inundated by the Tiber.
		591. Britain:—Ethelbert, king of Kent, gains the pre-eminence, and becomes Bretwalda III. Italy:—the Lombards, under Autharis, successful against the Greeks and Franks.
		595. Istria, Bohemia, and Poland invaded by the Sclavonians.
		596. France:—Thierry II., king of Burgundy.
		597. Britain:—Christianity introduced by St. Augustine.
602	—Phocas, a centurion, elected king. The empire invaded by the Persians.	600. Italy ravaged by the Sclavonians.
		607. Britain: Supremacy of the Pope acknowledged.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
	The *aristocracy* acquire great power in France, somewhat restrained by the mayors of the palace. *Rites* and *superstitions* increase in all Europe.—*Relics* sought for, and worshipped.—*Litanies* addressed to the *Virgin*.—The burning of *candles* by day.—*Exorcisms*, &c. *Hereditary fiefs*.—*Aristocratic class*.	606. Pope Boniface III. 607. Pope Boniface IV. The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints. 609. The Christians massacred by the Jews at Antioch.
615	*Secundus*, historian of the Lombards.	
617	Ethelbert publishes the *first code of laws in England*.	618. Pope Boniface V.
620	Isodorus, historian of Spain, grammarian and philosopher.	
		625. Pope Honorius I. He had a taste for splendid cathedrals and processions. Monks and monasteries increase.
632	*Islamism*, and the power of the Caliphs established in the East. In the Caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.	Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.
		640. Pope Severinus. 640. Pope John IV.
636	Christianity introduced into China. In England, some improvement in *ecclesiastical architecture*; *circular arches* introduced; churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, &c. In civil architecture, forts and castles—Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire; Castletown in Derbyshire, &c.	
644	*University of Cambridge* founded.	642. Pope Theodorus. He assumes the title of "Sovereign Pontiff." 644. Pope Martin I. He ordains *celibacy of the clergy*. Separation between the Greek and Roman churches.
	Some of the *monasteries* of Europe continue to be the repositories of *learning* and the *arts*. *Celibacy of the clergy* enjoined.	654. Pope Eugenius. 657. Pope Vitalian. He established the universal use of the *Latin language in the service of the church*.
		672. Pope Adeodatus.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, GENERALLY.
		604. Britain:—St. Paul's Church founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent.
610	Heraclius takes Constantinople, kills Phocas, and makes himself king.	
612	MAHOMET *publishes his Koran.*	612. Britain:—Ethelfrim, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and destroys the monastery of Bangor.
	Syria ravaged by the Arabs.	
614	Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	615. War between Lombardy and Ravenna.
		617. Britain:—St. Peter's (now Westminster Abbey) founded by Sabert, king of Kent.
618	Constantinople taken and pillaged by the Avari.	Britain:—Bretwald IV.
622	The HEGIRA; or Mahomet's Flight from Mecca to Medina. *Era of the Mahometans.*	
	Heraclius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	628. France:—Dagobert I. —He builds the church of St. Deny, the burial place of the French kings.
		631. Samo, a merchant of France, makes himself king of Bohemia.
632	Death of Mahomet. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph of the Saracens.	633. Britain:—Bretwald V.; he embraces Christianity.
633	Omar, caliph.	
634	" takes Jerusalem, which is held by the Saracens 463 years.	634. Britain:—Bretwald VI.
636	Omar takes Alexandria, and destroys another famous library.	
		638. France:—Clovis II. 5 years old. The kingdom divided. Sigebert, (18 years old,) being king of Austrasia.
641	—— Constantine III. ——	
642	—— Constans II. —— (11 years of age.)	642. Britain:—Bretwald VII.
		644. Britain:—The University of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of E. Anglia.
647	The Saracens become masters of Africa and Cyprus.	
		650. Britain:—Mercia converted to Christianity.
653	The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus. Persia becomes a part of the empire of the Caliphs.	656. France:—Clotaire III.
659	The Saracens obtain peace from Constans, by agreement to pay him 100,000 crowns yearly.	660. France:—Childeric II.
663	Constans goes to Rome, and plunders the Treasury.	
	Moawiah, caliph, makes Damascus his capital.	663. Lombardy conquered by Grimoald, duke of Beneventura.
668	Constantine IV. invades Sicily.	
670	Grand Cairo made!	
673	Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the *Greek fire* of Callinicus. The caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years, by paying a yearly tribute	673. The Saracens driven from Spain, by Wamba king of the Goths.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
674	*Stone buildings* and *glass* come into use in England.	
		676. Pope Domnus. The popes become independent of the Greek emperor.
	The abbey of Whitby, and the monastery of Gilling founded.	
	The *Anglo-Saxons* advance in *civilization* and *power*, by the introduction of *Christianity*.	679. Pope Agatho.
	In France, the *Teutonic language* supersedes the Latin.—National assemblies established, though confined to the aristocracy.	680. The sixth general Council at Constantinople, called by the emperor Constantine, who presides.
		682. Pope Leo II. He usurps the right of investiture.
		684. Pope Benedict II.
	In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.	685. " John V.
		686. " Conon.
687	Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.	687. " Sergius.
691	*Julian*, of Toledo, historian and moralist.	
697	The venerable *Bede*, Ecc. historian.	
698	A king first elected in Poland.	
	Adhelm, the first British writer in prose and verse.	
	Sclavonian republics in Bohemia.	701. Pope John VI.
		704. The first province given to the pope.
		705. Pope John VII.
		708. " Sissinius (20 days).
	Christianity greatly extended among the German nations and other people in the north of Europe; but almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism	708. " Constantine.
709		
		711. Custom of kissing the Pope's foot introduced.
		714. Pope Gregory II.
716	The *art of making paper* brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.	
	George Syncellus, a Grecian chronologist.	
718	Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ina.	
		Leo (Eastern Emperor) attempts to procure the assassination of the Pope. The Romans defend him.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
		673. France:—Thierry I.
		675. Spain:—Wamba gains a naval victory over the Arabs, who attempt to invade his kingdom.
680	The kingdom of Bulgaria founded. Yezid, caliph of the Saracens.	
		682. Spain:—Wamba abdicates and turns monk.
683	Moawiah II., caliph.	
684	Abdallah, caliph.	
685	——— Justinian II. ——— Abdulmelek, caliph. He discontinues the tribute to the Greek emperor	
		690. France:—Pepin d'Heristel, mayor of the Palace and duke of Austrasia, defeats Thierry, and becomes king.
		691. France:—Clovis III. ———
695	Justinian II. deposed, and his nose cut off by Leontius, who is also deposed by	695. " —Childebert II. ———
697	Absimerus Tiberius. Armenia and the provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas subdued by Caliph Abdulmelek.	698. Poland:—Cracow founded.—An elective monarchy established. Venice:—Luc Anafetto, first Doge.
698	Carthage raised, and the north coast of Africa completely subjugated.	700. Britain:—Anglo-Saxon Octarchy. France:—Aquitaine, Burgundy and Provence become separate dukedoms.
705	Justinian II. restored. Syria recovered, 200,000 Saracens slain.	705. Britain:—Alfred the Wise, in Northumbria.
709	Africa subdued by the Saracens.	
		710. Spain:—Roderic, king, (the *of the Goths.*)
711	Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.	711. France:—Dagobert II. ———
713	——— Anastasius II. ———	713. Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muca. By the marriage of Abdallah, the Moor, with the widow of the Gothic king, the two nations are united in interest.
714	——— Theodosius III. ———proclaimed by the revolted army of Anastasius.	714. France:—Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia.
		715. France:—Childeric II. ———
716	——— Leo III., (the Isaurian.) ———son of a shoemaker.	716. Britain:—Ethelbald, king of Mercia.
		718. Spain:—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias.
		720. France:—Thierry II. ———

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
	Increasing power, spiritual and temporal of the Popes. Dark period of European literature.	726. Image worship being forbidden by the emperor Leo, causes great disturbance.
		727. *Peter's pence* first collected in England
		728. Leo orders the pope to be seized.
		730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor. The *Iconoclasts*, or image breakers.
731	*Winifred*, an Anglo-Saxon, preaches the gospel to the Frisons.	731. Pope Gregory III.
735	The venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, philosopher, historian, and theologian.	
740	The Abassidae, caliphs of the Saracens, encourage learning.	736. The images throughout the empire destroyed by order of the emperor. Monks persecuted.
		741. Pope Zachary
742	*Fredegaire*, a French historian.	
743	*Virgilius*, a priest, is condemned as a heretic, for believing in the existence of antipodes.	752. The Pope dethrones Childeric, king of France, by a papal decree.
		752. Pope Stephen III at war with the Lombards, assisted by Pepin.
		754. —he journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.
		755. Commencement of the Pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna.
757	An *organ* sent by Constantine to France.	757. Pope Paul I.
760	*John of Damascus*, a founder of the scholastic philosophy.	
	Fredegaire continues the history of Gregory of Tours.	
	The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova, promoted by the Abassidae caliphs.	768. —— Stephen IV.
		769. Council of the Lateran.
		770. The Eastern monasteries dissolved by the emperor.
		772. Pope Adrian I., on whom the Ecclesiastical state is conferred by Charlemagne.
	Ignorance, profligacy, and misery, characterized the age preceding Charlemagne.	
776	The first palm-tree planted in Spain.	779. *Imposition of Tithes* enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy churches, schools, and the poor.
785	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid.	785. Forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
		787. The *seventh general Council at Nice*, in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned.
792	Pleadings in courts of justice first practised.	
793	Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals, by Charlemagne. The Gregorian chant.	
794	The Synod of Frankfort. George, the monk.	794. Pope Leo III. sends to Charlemagne for confirmation. *Masses said for money*

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
	The Arabs invest Constantinople by land with 120,000 men, and by sea with 1800 ships. The city is saved by the Greek fire—the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. Leo confiscates Calabria and Sicily.	725. France:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues Bavaria.
	The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.	727. Britain:—Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax called Peter's pence, to support a college at Rome.
		732. France:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Tours.
741	Constantine V. (Copronymus).	740. Spoletto taken by the Normans, but recovered by the Pope.
746	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.—Rhodes, Cyprus, and Antioch captured.	742. France:—Childeric III. ——
		752. France:—End of the Merovingian line of French kings.
		——Pepin le Bref, —— first of the Carlovingian line.
		753. Pepin le Bref aids the Pope with a large army against the Lombards. Italy:—Ravenna a dukedom.
		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate. Abderhama.
	Almanzor, caliph; builds Bagdad and makes it his capital.	761. Spain:—Froila, grandson of Pelagius, builds Oviedo, and makes it the seat of his kingdom.
766	Asia Minor ravaged by the Turks.	768. France:—CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771.
774	Great victory over the Bulgarians.	774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Didier, king of Lombardy, and annexes Italy to his empire. End of the Lombard kingdom.
775	——Leo IV. ——	778. A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles.
781	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenetus) Irene (Queen mother) restores image worship.	779. Charlemagne conquers Navarre, Sardinia, and the Saxons.
785	The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid, caliph of Bagdad.	Charlemagne conquers the Avari. —attempts to unite the Rhine and the Danube.
786	Constantine imprisons his mother, Irene, for heresy.	787. Britain:—First recorded invasion of the Danes:—The *Sea Kings* and *Vikings*.
788	——Irene —— puts him to death, and assumes the sole power.	
793	—proposes to marry Charlemagne —is dethroned by Nicephorus. The Saracens ravage Thrace.	794. Charlemagne extirpates the Huns. Sweden conquered by Iva Vtafamo

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	New Western Empire.
800	*Agriculture* and *horticulture* encouraged by Charlemagne; both flourish in Spain under the caliphs.	800. *The Pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme Bishop of the Western.*	800 NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, king of Italy, Germany, and France
	Gold mines worked in Spain.		
801	*Paul Warefredus* (Diaconus) the historian.	Charlemagne reforms the church.	
802	Haroun al Raschid, courting his alliance, presents Charlemagne with a *striking clock.* This clock was adorned with automaton figures, which moved and played on various musical instruments.	Many bishoprics founded. —Great increase of monastic institutions.	802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun al Raschid.
	Fine *Arabian breed of horses* introduced into Spain.		
804	*Alcuin*, of York, a pupil of Bede, forms schools at Tours —patronized by Charlemagne.		806. Charlemagne divides the empire between his three sons.
	Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne.		808. First descent of the NORMANS upon France.
	Eginhard, historian, secretary to Charlemagne.		
813	The reign of Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustine age of Arabian literature.	813 Insurrection at Rome against the pope.	813. Charlemagne dies, Jan. 28.
			814. ——Louis I.—— (Debonaire) an inglorious and turbulent reign.
		816. Pope Stephen V.	817. Louis divides the empire betw[illegible]'s three sons.
		817. " Paschal I. The *College of Cardinals* founded.	820. Inv[illegible] of the Normans.
		824. Pope Eugenius II. Christianity in Denmark and Sweden.	
		827. Pope Valentine.	
828	St Mark's Church at Venice built.	828. " Gregory IV. Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.	
829	Turpin, archbishop, to whom is attributed the famous "*De Vita Caro'i Magni et Rolandi.*"	831. Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation. This doctrine disowned by t[illegible]lish Church.	833. Lothaire, a fourth son of Louis, associated in the government.
		Ratramus and [illegible]*rigena*, theologians, holding much the same opinions as Luther.	840. ——Lothaire.—— 841. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the *battle of Fontenoy.* Division of the empire. France:—Charles I.—— (the Bald). Ger.:—Louis I.—— surnamed the German. Italy:—Lothaire —with imperial dignity. The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
			801. DENMARK become a kingdom under Gotricus
802 803	—Nicephorus.— The Saracens ravage Asia Minor, capture Cyprus, and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.		
811	—Michael I.— (Caropalites); at war with the Bulgari.		
813	—Leo V.—(the Armenian).	813. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons.	
816	Earthquakes, famine, fire, &c. ravage the empire.		
			818. Al Mamun (caliph) a patron of learning. 820. First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan.
	—Michael II.— (Balbus or the Stammerer).		
822	Constantinople besieged by the Saracens. The Bulgarians raise the siege. The Saracens obtain possession of Crete, and name it Candia.		826. The Danish prince, Harold, is baptized at Ingelheim.
829	—Theophilus.—	827. The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex, under the name of ENGLAND, or the Land of the Angles.	833. Motassim, caliph. He builds Saumora, which he makes the seat of government.
		—Egbert.— Invasion of the Danes.	
842	—Michael III.— (the Drunkard).	838.—Ethelwolf,—a weak prince. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats and extirpates the Picts, and becomes sole monarch. The Danes return, and ravage the country unmolested, and burn the city of London. Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY.
	The *aristocratic Feudal system* in all its power. *Hereditary nobility*, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state. The *barons independent* of the king. Gradual introduction of the *Roman* and *common law*.	844. Pope Sergius III. (*Bucca Porci*). Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. Persecution of the Christians in Spain. 847. Pope Leo IV. 850. Christianity propagated by Auscharius in Denmark and Sweden. 855. Pope Benedict III.	855. Lothario retires to a monastery and dies. New division of the empire at Mersen. 856. Germ.:—Louis II. —has Italy with the imperial dignity. —establishes his court at Pavia.
	First *inclosure of lands* at Spalding, where Richard de Rules does much to improve agriculture.	858. Pope Nicholas I. First coronation of a pope. 859. Eulogius, archbishop of Cordova, martyred. 860. The schism of the Greeks begins.	858. France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire.
		864. The Bible translated into Slavonian. 867. Pope Adrian II. 8th Council at Constantinople.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed.	868. Lorraine annexed to France.
872	Clocks brought to Constantinople from Venice.	872. Pope John VIII.	
	The Faroe Isles, and Iceland discovered in this century.		877. Fr.:—Louis II. —(the Stammerer). 879.——Louis III. and Carloman ——reign jointly.
		882. Pope Martin II. 884 " Adrian III 885 " Stephen VI	884. France:—Charles the Fat, an usurper. 885. Paris besieged by the Normans; gallantly defended by archbishop Goslin. 886. Charles makes a disgraceful peace with the Normans. 887. Germany:—Arnold, emperor, ——(the imperial dignity transferred from France to Germany). 888. France:—Eudes —

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
844	Decline of the Caliphate begins.—Jews and Christians persecuted.—Frequent wars between the Greeks and Saracens.		845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany. 846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome.
		849. Alfred the Great, born.	849. —defeated by the Pope's allies.
851	——Basil I. ——(the Macedonian), defeats the Saracens.	852. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes in the Isle of Thanet.	851. Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens.
			856. The coasts of Holland plundered by the Normans.
	Crete and the Sicilies recovered from the Arabs.	857. Ethelbald and Ethelbert —reign jointly:—increase the influence of the clergy.	
			860. Gorm the Elder, (descended from Odin.) unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark. 861. Iceland discovered by the Normans. 862. RUSSIA:—Ruric, first grand Prince, builds the city of Lagoda.
867	Basil commences the Macedonian dynasty.	866. —Ethelred. —— 867. The Danes conquer Northumberland.	
868	Publication of the Basilica.		868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
		872. ALFRED THE GREAT ——defeats the Danes.	874. Iceland, a republic, founded by the Normans. 875. NORWAY:—Harold Harfrage, first king.
		879. Alfred abandoned by his subjects, retires to the Isle of Athelney, but soon draws together his friends and conquers the Danes.	
886	—— Leo VI. ——(the philosopher).		[illegible]. The Scythians [illegible] Croatia.
			889. Hungary:—Arpad lays the foundation of the kingdom.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
890	*Oxford University* founded.—Alfred the Great establishes a regular *militia* and *navy*, and the mode of *trial by jury*; institutes *fairs* and *markets*. — *Johannes Scotus Erigena*, a learned philosophical writer.	891. Pope Formosus. 896. " Boniface VI. " Stephen VII. 898. " John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail.	890. Arnold, emperor of Germany, takes Rome. 898. Fr.:—Charles III. —(the Simple).
900	England divided into *counties*, *hundreds*, and *tithings*. The county courts, held monthly, become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. *Hired troops* substituted for the feudal.	900. Pope Benedict IV. 903. " Leo V. 905. " Sergius III.	899. Ger.:—Louis III. Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests between the nobles and bishops
		912. The Normans in France embrace Christianity. 914. Pope John X.	912. France:—Robert, duke of Normandy. The Normans, under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy. Ger.:—Conrad I. —(the empire becomes elective).
915	The *University of Cambridge* founded.		
			919. Ger.:—Henry I.—(the Fowler), first of the Saxon line.
	The Anglo Saxon monarchy rises into importance.	921. The Bohemians embrace Christianity.	921. France:—Robert I. defeated and killed by his brother at Soissons. 923. France:—Rudolph elected duke. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, oppresses the aristocracy, who call to their aid Berenger. France:—Civil wars.
929	*Azophi*, Arabian astronomer.	928. Pope Leo VI 929. " Stephen VIII. Eudes, monk of Cluni. 931. Pope John XI. Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church.	929. " —Charles dies a prisoner at Peronne.
933	Printing invented among the Chinese (?)		
		936. Pope Leo VII.	936. Ger.:—Otho I.—(the Great)
939	Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce. Its celebrated schools of geometry, astronomy, chemistry and medicine, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world. *Luitprand*, the historian.	939. " Stephen IX.	Fr.:—Louis IV. (the Stranger).
940	*Mints* established in Kent or Wessex.		940. Burgundy, a fief of the empire.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
890	Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.		
897	War with the Bulgarians, Lombards, and Saracens—the latter take the island of Samos.	891. Invasion of the Danes. The first *land tax*.	
			900. Scotland:—Constantine III.
		901. —Edward (the Elder), the first who takes the title of "Rex Anglorum." War with the Danes.	901. Italy:—The republics of Venice and Genoa founded.
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.		
			908. The race of Fatimites in Egypt.
910	—Constantine VII.—associates his four sons, so that there are five emperors.		910. Spain:—Kingdom of Leon founded by Garcia. 912. Spain:—Abderrahman III the greatest Arab prince of Spain—builds the splendid city and palace of Zehra.
			914. Spain:—Ordogno II., king of Oviedo, makes Leon his capital.
			Commencement of the heroic age in Spain
917	Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians.		
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, usurps the empire, with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen, and		
	—Constantine VIII.—		921. Poland:—Lesko IV. " —Zemormysl.
			923. Spain:—Fruela, king of Leon.
		924. —Athelstan.—	924. " —Alphonzo IV. 927. " —Ramiro II.
			930. Denmark:—Harold VI., first Christian king. 932. Arnolf of Bavaria, defeated near Verona. 933. Norway:—Eric, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
937	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, who, led by Igor, enter the Black Sea with 10,000 ships or canoes.	934. —by the victory of Brunanburgh, he becomes king of all Britain.	
		940. —Edmund I.— brother of Athelstan.	940. Spain:—Ramiro, king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simancus.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, &c.
	The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane.	943. Pope Martin III.	
941	The *figures of arithmetic* brought into Europe by the Saracens.	946. Pope Agapetus II.	
	Silver mines in the Hartz Mountains.		950. Germany:—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho.
	Manufactories of *linens* and *woollens* in *Flanders*, which becomes the sea of western commerce.		953. The Hungarians subdued.
		955. Baptism of Olga, and conversion of Russia to Christianity.	954. Fr.:—Lothaire I.—confers the dukedoms of Burgundy and Aquitaine on Hugh the Great.
		956. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture.	957. Germany:—Otho defeats the Slavonians in Saxony
		959. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, attempts to reform the church—enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased.	
961	*Geber*, Arabian astronomer. *Suidas*, grammarian and lexicographer.		
	Rhazes, Arabian physician.	963. Pope Leo VIII. elected by Roman citizens.	
		964. Benedict V. elected by a council.	964. Italy united to the empire of Germany. Tuscany becomes a dukedom.
	The *Saxon fleet*, consisting of 360 sail, in three squadrons, makes the circuit of the island, under the command of king Edgar.	965. John XIII. Poland receives Christianity under Miecislus.	
		972. Pope Benedict VI. 973. Boniface VII.: deposed and banished for his crimes. 974. Domnus II. 975. Benedict VII.	973. Ger.:—Otho II. subdues the Bohemians.
978	*Abbo*, monk and astronomer.		
			979. Otho at war with Lothaire.
981	*Albirunius*, Arabian geographer.		
982	Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.	984. Pope John XIV.	983. —Otho III., —(3 years of age).
	Aimoin, historian.	986. " John XV.	986. Fr.:—Louis V., ("the Slothful.") last of the Carlovingian race.
	Dublin much frequented for trade, also many places on the Baltic.	989. Christianity propagated in Russia by Waldimir—they hold to the Greek church.	988. Fr.: Hugh Capet,—*founder of the third or Capetian line* of French kings.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
942	Naples annexed to the empire.		
945	The empress Helen usurps the throne.		
		946.—Eldred ——— governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.	
		952. Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	950. Spain:—Ordono III. king of Leon.
	Constantine III. retires into a cloister.		
		955. Scotland:—Indulf, king.	955. Spain:—Sancho I., king of Leon.
		955. —Edwy ——— insulted by Dunstan, and deposed—his queen, Elgiva, put to death.	
959	—Romanus II. ——— poisoned by his wife, Theophano.	959.—Edgar ——— marries the beautiful Elfrida, after the violent death of Athelwold, her lover.	958. Italy:—War between the Normans and Saracens.
		969. Scotland:—Duff, king. Wolves expelled from England and Wales, in consequence of a reward being offered for the purpose by the king. Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	
963	—Nicephorus II. ———		961. Candia recovered from the Saracens. 962. Poland:—Miecislas establishes Christianity.
967	—he recovers Cyprus and Antioch from the Saracens.		967. Spain:—Ramiro III., king of Leon. 968. The Northmen devastate Galicia, but are defeated and almost exterminated.
969	—is murdered by —John Zimisces. ———		
			973. Hungary:—St. Stephen first hereditary king, extends the kingdom eastward; gives it a constitution and written laws
975	Basil and Constantine VIII. ———	975. —Edward ——— (the martyr), murdered by his stepmother, Elfrida.	976. Spain:—Hixem, caliph of Cordova. Almansor, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
		978.—Ethelred II. ——— (the Unready).—Dunstan still minister.—The people become discontented.	
	Apulia and Calabria recovered and united to the empire.		980. Russia:—Waldimir I. marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II. 983. Italy:—Venice distracted by violent commotions.
		985. Danish invasion, under Sweyn. The king purchases their retreat.	985. Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades England.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
		993. First *canonization of saints.*	
	Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe.	996. Pope Gregory V.	996. Fr.: —Robert II., —(the Wise,) succeeds his father Hugh.
997	Stephen, duke of Hungary, propagates Christianity among his subjects.	997. " John XVI.	
		999. Pope Sylvester II.	998. —is excommunicated by the pope for marrying his cousin Bertha.
		Hungary a fief of the Romish church.	
1002	*Paper made of cotton rags.*		1002. Ger.:—Henry II. —(duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoin, margrave of Ivrea, elected king.
		1003. Pope John XVIII.	
	Spain, the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.		1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party —Ardoin loses most of Italy and resigns. — Pavia burnt in a quarrel between the troops and people.
		1009. Pope Sergius.	
	Churches first built in the *Gothic style.*	1012. " Benedict VIII.	
	Foundation of the House of Wisdom at Cairo.	Persecution of the Albigenses in Languedoc.	1015. Germany:—The emperor receives an annual tribute from Poland.
	The *French language* first begins to be *written.*		
	Leo, the grammarian.		
	The arts faintly revive in Italy —paintings in fresco and mosaic.		
	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghizni.		
1024	Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by Guido Aretino.	1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.	1024. Ger.:—Conrad II. —(the Salic,) first of the Franconian line.
	Avicenna, a famous Arabian chemist and physician.		1025. Expedition into Italy.
	Glaber Rad, historian.		
	Campanes, of Navarro, astronomer.		1029. War with the Poles.
	Hermannus Contractus, monk and mathematician.		1031. Fr.:—Henry I.—
		1033. Pope Benedict IX., (ten years old). "Peace of God," published by the bishops.	1032. Burgundy annexed to the empire.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, &c.	The World, elsewhere.
		991. Scotland: — Constantine IV. slain by	
		995. Kenneth IV., (the Grim)	995. Norway:—Olaf I. Christianity introduced.
			997. Drontheim founded. Mahmud Sultan of Ghizni, adds Transoxiania, Cabul, and part of India to his dominions; patronizes literature.
			998. Spain:—Division of the Mohammedan kingdom of Cordova.
1000	Basil drives the Bulgarians from Thessaly.		1000. Sancho III., (the Great.) king of Navarre, takes the title of emperor.
			1000. Savoy:—independent under Bervald, its first count.
		1002. Dreadful massacre of all the Danes in England—upon which Sweyn lands a large armament, and brings war and all its miseries upon the country.	Poland: — Roleslas I., (the Lion-hearted).
		1003. Scotland:—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	
			1006. Pestilence in Europe for three years.
			1012. Spain:—Suleiman, caliph.
		1012. An annual tribute promised to the Danes.	
		1013. The Danes, under Sweyn, become masters of England.	
			1014. Denmark:—Harold III., king.
			1015. Norway:—Olaf II.
		1016.—Edmund II., —(Ironsides.) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom.	1016. Denmark:—Canute II., (the Great).
		1016. —— Canute —— the Great, patronizes literature and the church.	
	Bulgaria again reduced to a Grecian province.		
			1019. Norway conquered by Canute.
			Venice, Genoa, and Pisa rise into importance.
			1025. Poland:—Miecislas II.
1027	—Romanus III., —(Argyrus).	1027. Ireland: — Brian Boru, sole monarch.	
1031	—expels the Saracens from Syria. —poisoned by his wife Zoe.	1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm.	
		1032. —performs a pilgrimage to Rome.	
1034	—Michael IV., ——	1034. Scotl'd:—Duncan, king.	
		1035. —Harold I., —(Harefoot.) cruel and unpopular — ruled by Earl Godwin.	1035. Spain:—Ramiro I. king of Arragon.
			1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans.
			1039. Denmark: — Hardicanute III.
			1037. Norway:—Magnus I. (the Good).

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
		1038. The Pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor, Conrad.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III. —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians—claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.
	Ferdusi, the Persian Homer.	1044. —again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. After three months Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory.	1046. France:—Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques, for the duchy of Normandy.
	Franco, mathematician.	—deposed for simony, by a council called by Henry III.	
	George Cedrenus, historian.	1046. Pope Clement II.	
		1048. Damascus II., 23 days.	
		" Leo IX., the first who kept a regular army.	
		1053. —is defeated and taken prisoner by the Normans.	1053. Germany:—Henry III causes his son, Henry, to be proclaimed king of the Romans. This title was applied, for several centuries, to the king's eldest son.
		1054. The papal chair vacant one year.	
		Excommunication of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Greeks.	
1055	*Michael Psellus*, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.	1055. Pope Victor II.	
		Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.	
	English parents prohibited by law from selling their children.		Ger.:—Henry IV. —(the Great), aged six years under the tutelage of his mother.
		1057. Pope Stephen IX.	
		1058. Nicholas II.	1058. Roger, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope.
	First age of scholastic philosophy.	Benedict X., (antipope). The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals.	
		1059. Quarrel between the popes and the German emperors, respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy See.	1060 Fr.:—Philip I.
		1061. Pope Alexander II.	
		1062. Berenger, a celebrated French ecclesiastic.	
		Alexander forbids the massacre of the Jews.	
		1066. Alexander deposes Harold, and gives England to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1038	Earthquakes and famine at Constantinople.		
1041	—Michael V., —(Calaphates).	1039. —Hardicanute, —Scot'd. :—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne. The Saxon line restored under	
1042	—Zoe & Theodora. —	1042. —Edward —(the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway.	1042. Denmark: — Magnus, (the Good,) of Norway, king.
1042	—Constantine X., —(Monomarchus).		
	First invasion of the Seljuk Turks.		
1043	The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men, and are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.		
			1047. Denmark:—Sweyn Estritson, or Suenon II.
		1051. Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	1050. The Pisans and Genoese take Sardinia and Corsica from the Saracens.
		1053. The Dane-gelt abolished. Earl Godwin dies The Welch and the Irish several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	
1054	—Theodora, —the last of Macedonian dynasty.	1054. Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan, by Siward, earl of Northumberland.	1055. The Turks reduce Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs.
1054	The Greek church becomes independent.		
1056	—Michael VI., —(Stratoticus).		
1057	—Isaac —(Comnenus).	1057. Scotland:—Malcolm III.	
			1059. Sweden: —Ingeldus or Ingo I., the first Christian king.
			1060. Robert Guiscard, the Norman, is created by the pope, duke of Apulia.
			1062. 70,000 Europeans are killed, or made prisoners by the Turks in Palestine.
1059	—Constantine XI., —(Ducas).		1065. Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
		1066. —Harold II., —elected king; killed at the BATTLE of HASTINGS.	1065. Castile and Leon —Alphonzo, king.
		—WILLIAM I., —duke of Normandy, styled "the Conqueror." End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
			1066. William, Duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it
	Feudal System introduced in England by the Normans.	*Popery at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.*	1071. Philip engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.
1072	*Surnames* first used among the English nobility.		1072. Henry IV. of Germany, summoned before the pope, for selling *the investiture of bishops*. Treats the mandate with contempt.
1073	*Knights errant* in Spain.	1073. Pope Gregory VII., (Hildebrand,) who attempts to free all the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor.	1073. —summoned again by Gregory VII.
	Ingulphus, historian, secretary to William the Conqueror.	1074. Simony and celibacy forbidden.	
	Marianus Scotus.	1075. The pope sends legates to the various courts of Europe.	
	Booksellers first heard of.	to depose the pope—is excom	1076. Sends an ambassador municated by Gregory. Goes barefoot to his holiness, makes humble submission, and kisses his feet.
	London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.	1076. Tuscany and Genoa be	queathed to the Holy See by the Empress Matilda.
			1076. Spain:—The Cid.
		1078. The pope sets up Ru	dolph, of Bavaria, as anti-emperor. Rudolph dies in 1080. Ger.:—Henry IV. de-
1081	*Lanfranc*, archbishop of Canterbury. *Doomsday Book* compiled by order of William the Conqueror.	grades Gregory for his in an expedition into Italy, and elected. The war continues	trigues against him, and makes procures another pope to be till 1084, when Henry triumphs
		over Gregory, who flees to Sa	lerno, and dies in exile in 1085.
1084	*William of Spires*, mathematician. A rigid *police* established in England —The *curfew*. *Norman French* taught in all the schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings.	1084. The order of the *Carthusians* instituted by Bruno.	1085. Spain:—Toledo taken from the Moors, by Don Rodrigo, the Cid, assisted by Raymond, count of Toulouse.
	Literature patronized in the East by Melek Shah.	1085. Pope Victor III.	1086. Spain:—The battle of Zalaca.
1090	Fortress of Newcastle and of	1088. Pope Urban II.	1087. France: — War with England: Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
1092	Carlisle built.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1067	—— Eudocia. —— She marries	1066. —WILLIAM I. —— "THE CONQUEROR," first of the *Norman line.*	1067. Poland: — Boleslas II —he conquers Russia.
	—— Romanus III., —— (Diogenes.) He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks — is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, Emir of Omrah.	1068. Edgar Atheling, heir of the Saxon line, takes refuge in Scotland. His sister, Margaret, marries Malcolm III.	1068. Poland:—Romanus Diogenes.
1071	——Michael VII., —— (Paraphinaces).	1070. The feudal system introduced by the king. All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans. The Norman language introduced.	1070. Norway: —Bergen built
	—— Andronicus I. ——	Malcolm III. of Scotland, ravages Durham.	
	—Constantine XII. ——	1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots	
1074	Syria and Palestine subdued by Melek Shah.		1074. Syria: — Melek Shah, (Emir.) extends his dominions from the Jaxartes to the Mediterranean.
		1076. Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy.	1076. Denmark:—Harold IV.
			Palestine invaded and subdued by Melek Shah.—Jerusalem taken.
			1077. Hungary: — Ladislas I.
1078	—— Nicephorus, —— (Botoniates).		1079. Poland:- Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. The king excommunicated and dethroned.
1081	—— Alexius I —— (Comnenus). The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who defeats Alexius at Durazzo.		1079. Poland:—Vladislas I.
			1083. Italy: — Rome taken after a siege of two years, by Henry IV
			1084. BOHEMIA erected into a kingdom by the emperor Henry IV.
	After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed and oppressed, which gives rise to the crusades —Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.	1087. William invades France, and is killed at Mantes.	
		1087 —William II., (Rufus).	
		Revolt of the Norman nobles.	1090. Sicily conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
			1093. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels.
		The popes continue to struggle against the empire.	
			1094. Spain:—Pedro I., k. —of Navarre and Arragon.
1095	The Crusades:—Peter, the Hermit, preaches against the Turks in all the countries of Christendom.	THE COUNCIL OF CLERMONT.	
1096	The FIRST CRUSADE;—Peter the Hermit, and Walter, the Pennyless, sat out with a vast rabble, 300,000 of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start.		
		The chieftains of the first crusade were,	
	Nathan Ben Jechiel, learned Jew.		I. Godfrey of Bouillon or Boulogne. 2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Chartres. 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond. 8. Tancred. 600,000 warriors, 100,000 cavalry.
1099	*Knights of St. John* instituted. *Anna Comnena*, daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	
1100	*William of Poitou*, first troubadour.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonzo I., king of Navarre and Arragon.
			1106 Ger.:—Henry V. —maintains the right of investiture.
	Abelard, French scholastic. *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, historian.		1108 Fr.:—Louis VI. —Le Gros. Abbé Sugar, minister. 1109. Germany:—Henry enters Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him.
			1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
1118	*The Knights Templars.*	1118. Pope Gelasius II. 1119. " Calistus II.	1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. captures Saragossa.
1120	*Tograi, Hairi*, and *Abdallah Sharfuddin*, Arabian poets.		1120. Rivalry between England and France commences.
	Scholastic Philosophy attains its highest point by the writings of *Peter Abelard*. *Peter, the Lombard*, (master of sentences).	1123. First Lateran, or ninth general council. 1124. Honorius II.	1125. Germany:—Lothaire II. —opposed by Frederic, and Conrad, duke of Suabia.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III. invades England, and is slain near Alnwick Castle by Roger de Mowbray.	
		1094. Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. William again invades Normandy. Scotl.:—Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.	1095. Hungary:—Colomar.
	Order, learning, and commerce revive. By the courage and talents of the Comneni, the empire is feared or respected by the nations of Asia and Europe.	1098. Scotland:—Edgar puts out Donald's eyes and dethrones him.	1096. Egypt:—Mustali, the eighth Fatimite caliph. He takes Jerusalem. 1097. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa.
1099	Invasion by the crusaders; great numbers pass through Constantinople.		1099. Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey who is elected king.
	Battle of Dorylæum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1100. William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. —Henry I. (Beauclerc.) grants the English a charter, and marries Maud, a Saxon, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests. 1101. Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England.	
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.		1102. Poland:—Boleslas III. 1103. Denmark:—Nicholas.
		1106. Henry invades Normandy; takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai. Scotland:—Alexander I. 1107. Henry quarrels with Anselm.	1106. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the crusades.
1109	Tripolis taken by crusaders.		1109. Norway:—Sigurd's expedition to Palestine.
1111	Beryrusan! Sidon taken by the crusaders.		
1118	—John I. (Comnenus), a noble prince; reforms the manners of his people.		1117. Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand. 1119. War between Pisa and Genoa.
	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William and 140 nobleman. 1121. Insurrection in Normandy suppressed. Scotland:—David I promotes civilization.	1120. Italy:—Rise of the house of Guelph. Azzo, governor of Milan, a great prince.

A.D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
			1126. Spain:—Alfonzo VII., king, Leon and Castile.
	Aristotle's logic comes into repute.	1127. —makes war against Roger, king of Sicily.	
		1130. Innocent II. and Anacletus, rival popes.	
			1131. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre. Ramiro II., king of Arragon.
			1135. Lothaire in Italy—capture of Amalfi.
1137	*Pandects of the Roman law.* (Justinian,) discovered at Amalfi, and the *study* of the *civil law* revived.	1137. A pretended Messiah in France.	1137. Fr.:—Louis VII. —(le Jeune).
		1138. —another in Persia.	1138. Germany:—House of Suabia: Conrad I.—
		1139. Second Lateran, or tenth general council.	1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom.—Henry of Besançon, king.
1140	Gratian collects the canon law. *William of Malmsbury*, English historian. *Vacarius* teaches civil law at Oxford. Otho, bishop of Friesengen, historian, introduces the peripatetic philosophy into Germany. *Benjamin of Tudela*, a Jew, travels from Spain to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt.	1143. Pope Celestin II. 1144. " Lucius II. 1145. " Eugenius III.	1141. Germany and Italy.—Dissensions of the Guelfs and Ghibelines.
		1147. The Second Crusade excited by St. Bernard, and joined by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, and Louis VII. of France.	
			1149. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards king of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France.
1150	The *magnetic needle* known in Italy. *Suidas*, lexicographer. *Eben Ezra*, of Toledo, Jewish historian.		1150. Spain:—Sancho V., king of Navarre. 1152. Germany and Italy:— Frederic I., —(Barbarossa).
		1153. Pope Anastasius IV. 1154. Pope Adrian IV. (an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare).	
1155	*Arnold, of Brescia*, condemned and burnt. *Eustathius*, commentator on Homer and Dionysius Per.		1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II and Sancho II.
1158	*Bank of Venice* established.—*Fairs* at Leipsic. London contains 40,000 inhabitants		1158 Germany:—The emperor Frederic receives the title of king of Bohemia at the diet of Ratisbon:—conquers Poland, and makes it tributary.
	Poem of the *Cid*.	1159. Pope Alexander III. *Victor* IV., antipope.	
	Colleges of theology, philosophy and law at Paris.	1160. Order of the Carmelites instituted.	
	English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.—A woollen manufactory established at Worsted, and soon after at Norwich.	The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear. 1161. Pascal III., antipope.	1162 Frederic destroys Milan. Spain:—Alfonzo II., king of Arragon.
		1167. Rome taken by Frederic Barbarossa.	
		1168. Calistus III., antipope.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		Kelso, Melrose, and Holyrood house founded. 1127. Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	1130. Sweden:—Ragwald I 1133 " Magnus I
		1135. —Stephen of Blois.	
		1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne; David, king of Scotland, assists her. 1138. —is defeated in the "battle of the Standard."	
			1139. PORTUGAL becomes a kingdom, under Alfonso I.
1143	—Manuel Commenus.	1141. Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.	Sweden:—Suercher II.
	Edessa being retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the second crusade.	Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	1147. Russia:—the city of Moscow founded.
1148	The Normans, under Roger, arrive before Constantinople; are repulsed by Manuel.	1149. Henry Plantagenet invades England.	
			1150. Denmark:—The coasts infested with pirates. 1150. Sweden:—Eric X
		1154. —Henry II. (Plantagenet).	
1155	The Greeks reduce Apulia and Calabria.		
1156	Manuel forms the design of conquering Italy and the Western empire, but fails.		1157. Denmark: Waldemar I.
		1158. *Thomas a Becket* introduced to the king's notice by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury—becomes chancellor and preceptor of the prince. 1159. Becket sent as ambassador to France.	1158. Venice a great maritime power.
		1162. —made archbishop of Canterbury—opposes the king. 1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon—flies to France. 1166. Scotland:—William	1162. Sweden:—Charles VII
			1167. Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
			1170. France:—The Waldenses. They derived their name from *Peter Waldo*, a merchant of Lyons.
			1171. Frederick's fourth expedition into Italy.
1175	Foundation of the military order of Santiago.		
			1176. Frederick defeated at the battle of Legnano.
1177	Circuit Judges appointed in England.		
		1178. *Innocent* III., antipope.	1178. Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, deposed, and Saxony divided.
1178	The pope Alexander, by a special act, relieves the clergy of Berkshire from keeping the archdeacon's dogs and hawks during his visitation.		
	The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the Sacred Scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted.		
		1179. Third Lateran, or *Eleventh General Council.*	
	Robert Wace, first French poet. Translation of his *Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre*, by Layamon, the first English composition.		1180. Fr.:—Philip II., (Auguste).
		1181. Pope Lucius III.	
	John Tzetes, Greek grammarian.		1183. The *Peace of Constance* re-establishes the independence of Italian republics.
	Maimonides, of Cordova, one of the most learned of the Jews.		
		1185. Pope Urban III.	
	Henry, of Huntington, and *William, of Newbury*, historians.		
	Rainulph de Glanville makes a digest of laws and customs of England.	1187. Pope Gregory VIII. 1187. " Clement III.	
1189	Dreadful massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.		1188. Spain:—Alfonzo IX. king of Leon.
1190	*Teutonic order* instituted. Boahodh Ibu Shadad, author of a Life of Saladin, in Arabic.	1190. Third Crusade led by Philip Augustus, of France, and Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa.	1190. Ger.:—Henry VI., emperor and king of Italy and the Sicilies.
		1191. Pope Celestine III.	
	The Jews become the principal *bankers* of the world.		1196. Richard Cœur de Lion seized and retained in captivity.
1198	Order of the Holy Trinity instituted in Germany.	1198. Pope Innocent III.	1198. Philip, of Suabia, and Otho, of Saxony, dispute the crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines, and the latter by the Guelfs.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1170. Becket returns to England, and is murdered at the altar.	1171. Egypt:—SALADIN, sultan.
		1172. Henry conquers Ireland.	—He extends his dominions in Egypt, and conquers Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia.
		1174. Treaty of Falaise, in which William agrees to do homage for Scotland.	1174. Poland:—Miecislaus III
		Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becke .	1175. Portugal—a fief of the Holy See.
			1178. Poland:—Casimir, (the Just.
1180	——Alexius II.——		
			1182. Denmark:—Canute.
1183	—— Andronicus I. ——		1183. Saladin takes Aleppo, and deposes the sultan of Mosul.
1185	——Isaac II.—— (Angelus).		1185. Portugal:—Sancho I.
			1186. Saladin directs all his efforts against the crusaders.
	The empire invaded by the Bulgarians.		1187. —gains the victory o Tiberias, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to
		1189.—Richard I.—— (Cœur de Lion). He engages in the third crusade.	1190. The third crusade.
1190	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		
			1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
			1191. Acre taken by the crusaders.
1195	——Alexius Angelus,—— usurper and tyrant	1193. Richard defeats Saladin, in the battle of Ascalon; but, abandoned by his associates, concludes a truce of three years.	
		1193. John attempts to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.	1193. Saladin dies.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
	The power of the pope supreme — Rome mistress of the world, and kings her vassals		
1200	The University of Bologna contains 10,000 students.	1200. The pope excommunicates Philip of France.	
		1202. The fourth crusade by the French, Germans, and Venetians under the Marquis of Monserrat. They take Constantinople.	
1203	*Ville Hardouin*, historian. *Saxo Grammaticus*, historian.		
		1204. The Inquisition in France.	
			Normandy reunited to France.
1206	*University of Paris* founded.		
1209	The order of *Franciscan friars* instituted.		
	The works of Aristotle, imported from Constantinople, condemned by the council of Paris.	Bitter persecution of the Albigenses.	1210. Germany:—Otho placed under the ban of the pope.
			1212.—Frederick II.
	Period of the *Troubadours* in France; the *Minstrels* in England; and the *Minnesingers* in Germany.	The doctrine of transubstantiation and auricular confession established.	Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa.
		1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses, and all heretics.	1215. Otho loses the battle of Bovines.
		1216. Pope Honorius III.	
		1217. The fifth crusade by Andrew II, king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Castile.
1222	*University of Padua* founded.		
			1223 Fr.: Louis VIII. (The Lion). Crusade against the Albigenses.
	Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury.	1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1226. Fr.: Louis IX (Saint).
			1227. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.
		1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse. The *Scriptures forbidden to all laymen.*	1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, &c. from the Moors.

A.D	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks. —declares war against France. 1199. Richard dies.	
		1200.——John, ——(Lackland.) 1201. Prince Arthur supported by France.	1202. Denmark:—Waldemar II. Poland:—Lesco, (the white). Livonia:—Institution of the order of short swords to conquer the Prussians.
1204	——Alexius IV.—— The crusaders plunder Constantinople. Baldwin, count of Flanders.		
1206	——Henry II.——		1206. Genghis Khan subdues the north of China
		1207. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1208. John excommunicated. London obtains the right to elect its own Lord Mayor.	1210. Italy:—First war of Venice and Genoa.
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper. John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope. 1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	1213. Russia:—Jurje II. 1214. Frederick cedes to Denmark all the provinces beyond the Elbe and Eiser.
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede.	
1216	——Peter——	1216.—Henry III.—— (4th Plantagenet.) Earl of Pembroke, protector.	1216. Tartary:—Overrun by the hordes of Genghis Khan. 1217. Norway:—Haco V.
1221	——Robert——		1222. Two Greek kingdoms in Asia, Nice and Trebizond. John Ducas, emperor of Nice. Hungary:—Charter of Andrew II. Foundation of the national liberty.
		1224. Henry's province of Poitou seized by the king of France.	
1228	——John of Brienne,—— king of Jerusalem, and emperor.	1229. First expedition of Henry into France for the recovery of his estates.	1231. Italy:—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick of Germany.
1237	——Baldwin II.——	1233. First discovery of coal at Newcastle.	1236. Dreadful invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
			1238. Germany: — Frederic again excommunicated.
	Robert, of Gloucester, the first English writer in rhyme.	1241. Pope Celestine IV.	
		1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederic.	1243. The Hanseatic league—the chief towns are Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzic.
		Sect of the *Flagellants*.	1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and
1247	First war fleet in Spain at the conquest of Seville. Foundation of the *Alhambra* near Granada.		1247. William, of Holland. 1248. France:—Louis sets out on the seventh crusade.
1249	St. Edmund, of Canterbury, dies.		
1250	The *University of Salamanca* founded.		1250. Germany: ——Conrad IV.—
		1251. Pope Alexander IV. The Jews every where persecuted.	1252. Spain:—Alfonso X.—king of Castile and Leon.
	Silk manufactory in *Lucca*; *woollen* in *Milan* and *Tuscany*. *Peter, of Albano*, astrologer, physician, and naturalist. *Rubruquis* travels among the Mongols.		
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. The popes claim the right of presenting to every benefice in the world.	1261. France:—Burgundy falls to the crown.
1261	*Parliament* in England.		
	The monastic orders, by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence, become powerful aids to pontifical ambition.	1265. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
		1265. Pope Clement IV.	
		1266. Henry of Castile, a Roman senator	
			1268. Pragmatic sanction—foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church.
		1268. No pope for about three years.	
		1271. Pope Gregory X.	1270. France:—Louis IX. sets out on the eighth and last crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by —Philip III.— (The Hardy).

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads the sixth crusade, and redeems Jerusalem.	1241. Denmark:—Eric VI
		1242. Second expedition into France—defeated and compelled to make peace.	
		1246. Henry marries Eleanor, of Provence.	
		1249. Scot.: Alexander II. —Repulses Haco, king of Norway — obtains the Scottish Isles.	1249. The Hanse towns capture Copenhagen. 1250. Egypt:—The Mameluks rule—take Damascus and Aleppo.
			1255. Nice:—Theodore Lascaris, emperor.
			1256. Hulaku enters Persia, becomes sultan—takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate.
		1258. Famous parliament at Oxford. —Simon de Montfort.	1258. Italy:—Dreadful naval war between Venice and Genoa.
		1259. Peace with France.	1259. China:—Kublai Khan builds Pekin, and makes it his capital.
1260	—Michael Palæologus.		
1261	—recovers Constantinople.		1261. Norway:—Iceland subjected. Italy:—Charles I.—
			1262. —becomes a papal fief. Greenland tributary to Norway. Norway: ——
	The Mongols in Asia Minor		—Magnus II. — —
		1265. *First regular parliament.*—Civil war—the king made prisoner at Lewes—is released, and gains the battle of Evesham.	1265. Abaka Khan of Persia.
			1266. Magnus, of Norway cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1	The Mongols take Antioch.		
		1270. Prince Edward joins the eighth crusade.	1270. Hungary: —— —Stephen V —

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
1272	*Marco Polo* travels in the East as far as Pekin.		1272. Languedoc falls to the crown.
1273	First *patent of nobility* granted to his goldsmith by the king of France. This was designed as an attack upon the feudal barons, and all the landed and hereditary aristocracy.		1273. Ger.:—Rodolph. founds the house of Hapsburg.
		1274. 14th General Council at Lyons; first re union of the Eastern and Western Churches.	
	Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonzo, the learned.		
1276	Chivalry and the tournaments introduced into Sweden.	1276. Pope Innocent V., 4 mos. " Adrian V., 1 mo. " John XXI., 8 mos.	1276 France at war with Castile.
1279	University of Lisbon founded.	1277. Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the church—he introduces Nepotism.	
	Roger Bacon, of Oxford, the most learned man of the middle ages.	1281. Pope Martin IV.	
			1283. Germany.—Rodolph makes his son, Albert, duke of Austria.
1285	Institution of the three great courts of law in England.	1285. Pope Honorius IV.	1285. Fr.:—Philip IV.——(the Fair.)
			1286. Spain:—Alfonzo III king of Arragon.
		1288. Pope Nicholas IV.	
	Nicholas IV. patronizes civil and religious literature, and improves and embellishes Rome.		
	Albert, the mathematician, and Provençal poet.		

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
		1272.—Edward I. —	1272. Hungary:——— —Vladislas VI. —
73	—— Andronicus, —— (the Elder.)		
74	Union with the Latin church.		
		1276. War between England and Wales.	1276. Sweden:—Magnus I. —— —— Russia:—Hanseatic settlement at Novogorod.
1277	Persecution of the Greeks.		1279. China:—Kublia Khan subdues the southern kingdom, and becomes the Great Khan. China visited by Marco Polo. 1279. Poland:—Lesco II. — 1279. Portugal:—Dennis, —the father of his country. 1280. Norway:—Eric II. —
1281	Ochman establishes an independent rule, as chief of 400 families, in the north of Asia Minor.	1283. Edward has a son born at Caernarvon, from which the title, Prince of Wales, descends to the eldest son of the king. Scotland:—Robert Bruce and John Balliol contend for the crown.	1282. *Sicilian vespers.* 1282. Denmark:—Parliament at Wurtemburg. First Handveste. 1286. Denmark:—Eric VI.
		1289. Last payment of tribute to the pope.	1289. The Mongols invade Hungary and Poland. 1290. Hungary:—Andrew III —— the Venetian. Poland:—Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, takes Cracow, and becomes duke of Lesser Poland.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
	Peter, of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.		1291. Germany:— —Adolphus, —of Nassau.
	John Holywood, of England astronomer.	1292. Celestine V.—he abdicates.	Spain:—James II. k. of Arragon.
	Richard Middleton.	1292. The papal chair vacant two years and three months. Institution of the order of the Celestines.	
	Cimabue, the first of modern painters at Florence.	1294. Pope Boniface VIII.	
	Arnolf di Lapo, the father of modern Italian architecture.		1295. Spain:– Ferdinand IV. in Castile and Leon.
	The Influence of the crusades was great —expanding the mind of Europe—refining the general manners—exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus undermining instead of strengthening the power of papal Rome, by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought.	1296. Struggles with France.	
		1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	Philip successfully invades Flanders.
			1298. Germany:—Adolphus deposed by a Diet, which elects —Albert I.— son of Rodolph.—Adolphus slain in the struggle which ensues.
1299	First letters of marque granted by Edward III. against the Portuguese.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the kingdom of Jerusalem.	1291. Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Baliol.	
1292	The Mongols drive the last sultan of Iconium from his throne.	1292. A piratical warfare between England and France. —Philip gets possession of Guienne.	1292. Hungary:—The pope sets up Charles Martel, crown prince of Naples, as king.
	The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power		
			1294. China:—Tymur Khan.
			1295. Poland:— —Premislas II.—
		1296. Balliol defeated; submits to Edward.	1296. Poland:—Less II.—
		1297. Scotland:—Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English.	
1299	Othman invades Nicomedia, and establishes the Ottoman empire.	1299. —they are defeated at Falkirk by king Edward I.	1299. Foundation of the OTTOMAN or TURKISH EMPIRE in Bythinia, under Othman I.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
1300	University at Lyons founded. —Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning.—Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.		1302. First convocation of the States-general in France. Guienne restored to England.
1302	THE MARINER'S COMPASS invented at Naples, by *Gioia*, native of Amalfi.		
1303	University at Avignon. *Dante*, the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes. Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibelines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. Council of Paris. Bull unam sanctum. Pope Benedict XI. Vacancy in the papal chair nearly eleven months. —*The papal power declines.*	1304. France at war with Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance —oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
1305	University at Orleans.	1305. Pope Clement V. Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon.	1306. Persecution of the Jews in France. Germany:—Rudolf of Austria.
1307	University at Perugia.		1307. Persecution of the Knights Templar. Ger.:—William Tell shoots Gesler.
1308	University at Coimbra.		1308. Germany:—Henry of Luxemburg. General insurrection in Switzerland. 1309. Spain:—Ferdinand IV takes Gibraltar.
1310	*Knights of St. John at Rhodes.*		
1311	Order of Knights Templar abolished.—The barons in England extort from Edward II a reformation of abuses. Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienna. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years.	1311. Lyons united to France. 1312. Spain:—Alfonzo XI. —of Castile and Leon. 1314. Fr.:—Louis X. (Hutin.) Ger.:—Louis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, contend for the crown. 1315. Fr.:—Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
		1316. Pope John XXII. Taxes imposed upon all the countries of Europe, to enrich the treasury of the church.	1316. Fr.:—Philip V. (the Long.) He succeeds by virtue of the Salique law now first established.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
			1301. Hungary:—Andrew the Venetian. —— Extinction of the house of Arpad. —Wenceslas III. of Bohemia. ——
1303	War of the Catalans, under Roger de Flor. Othman increases his possessions; abandons the pastoral life, and fortifies towns and castles.	1303. Edward invades Scotland. — Wallace betrayed and beheaded. — Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guienne.	1304. —Otto V., of Bavaria. ——
		1306. Scotland: — Robert Bruce proclaimed king —is obliged to flee; but, Edward dying, resumes his position.	1305. Poland.—Vladislas IV., in Little Poland, and Duke Henry, of Glogau, in Great Poland. Russia subject to the Khan of Tartary.
		1307. Eng.: Edward II. Scot.:—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages and prudent conduct.	1307. Switzerland: — Wm. Tell escapes from Gesler: SWISS Republics founded, Nov. 7. 1308. Hungary:—Carobert, of Anjou ——
			1309. Poland united into one monarchy under Vladislas IV. Naples:— Robert, the Good. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, established at Rhodes.		1310. Italy:—The Council of Ten established at Venice.
		1314. Edward invades Scotland, and is defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn. The Scots invade England and Ireland.	1313. Italy;—Matteo Visconti. 1314. Tunis made tributary to Spain.
			1316. Italy:—Castruccio, Lord of Lucca and Pisa 1317. Robert, the Good, a senator of Rome, and 1318. —lord of Genoa. 1319. Final establishment of the oligarchy at Venice.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
1321	*Dante*, dies.		
1323	*John de Maris* introduces notes of different length into music—and the method of distinguishing them. Romance poetry of the middle ages flourishes.		1322. France: — Charles IV. —(the Fair.) Germany:—Frederic, of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
1325	Mayronis commences the celebrated disputations in the Sorbonne.	1324. Contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria.	1324. Germany: — Louis excommunicated by John XII —appeals to a general council.
1326	*Clock* constructed on mathematical principles, by Richard Valigfort.		
	Linna, a monk, and astronomer of Oxford, constructs a *map* of the northern seas.	1328 Crusade preached against Louis, who sets up Nicholas V. as anti-pope.	1328. France:—Philip VI of Valois. ——
	Thomas, of Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury.		1332. France:—The Flemings revolt and acknowledge Edward III. as king of France.
1334	*Giotto*, a shepherd boy, the first who drew portraits from life.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	*Greek literature* revives.—*Barlaam* teaches *Petrarch*.—*Leontius* lectures on Homer at Florence.		
1337	First comet, whose course has been accurately described.		1338 France:—War with England.
1340	*GUNPOWDER* in use at the battle of Cressy. Lippo Memmi *Giotino*, Florentine painter.	1339. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Ursini.	Germany:—Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire. Louis sides with the English against France
1345	First *bank* at Genoa.	1342. Pope Clement VI.	
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes.		1346. France: — Normandy overrun by Edward, with his son, the Black Prince.—French defeated at Cressy. Germany:—Charles IV., king of Bohemia. The empire offered to Edward III., who declines.
	Manufactures improve in England. — *Commerce* increases.		
1350	*Bartolus* and *Baldus*, celebrated jurists		1350. France:—John, —(the Good.)
		1352. Pope Innocent VI	
	Merino sheep introduced into Spain, by Peter IV. of Aragon.	1354. Rienzi killed.—Albernoz, cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	1355. Germany: — Promulgation of the *golden Bull*.
1356	*Sir John Mandeville's* Travels, the first English book in prose.		1356 France:—King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers.—Charles the dauphin regent. Insurrection in Paris
			1360. France:—John regains his liberty—cedes much territory to England

A.D	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1320	Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son, Michael.		1320. Russia: — The grand duchy of Wladimir conferred on Ivan Danilovitsch.
		1322. Lancaster executed.	
		1323. Conspiracy against the king.	
1326	Orkhan, sultan of the Turks, makes Prusa his capital.		1326. Tartary — Tamerlane born at Kesh.
328	——Andronicus, ——(the younger.)	1327. Peace between Scotland and England. — The independence of Scotland acknowledged.	1327. Italy: — Invaded by Louis, emperor of Germany.
		—EDWARD III.—	
		1329. Scotland: — David II.	
		1332. Edward invades Scotland. — Balliol crowned, but soon expelled.	
		1333. Battle of Halidon Hill. — Balliol restored — does homage to Edward	1333. Poland: — Casimir the Great. ——
		1338. Struggle for the French crown, which lasts 120 years.	1339. Italy: — Simon Bocanegra, doge of Genoa.
1341	—John Cantacuzene. —	1340. The victory of Helvoet Sluys — gives spirit to the English navy.	1340. Denmark: — Waldemar IV. restorer of the kingdom
		David, of Scotland, invades England.	1342. Hungary: — Louis the Great.
		1346. Battle of Cressy.	1343. Italy: — Commercial treaty between Venice and the sultan of Egypt and Syria.
		1347. Siege and capture of Calais	1347. Italy: — Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
348	War with the Genoese, defeat of the Greek and Venetians		
		1350. Victory over the Spanish fleet — Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal.	1350. Italy: — Naval war between Venice and Genoa.
			1353. Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe.
1355	— John Palæologus. —		1354. Italy: — Rienzi killed — papal power restored.
		1356. Edward, the Black Prince, gains the battle of Poitiers — John made prisoner. — Two years' truce. — Edward again invades Scotland — is obliged to retreat.	1356. First war between Hungary and Venice.
		1358. — again invades France	
1360	Amurath I., Sultan of the Turks.	1360. Peace of Bretigni.	1359. Hungary: — Conquest of the principalities lying on the Danube.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
	Petrarch and Boccacio.	1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome—presents the right arm of Thomas Aquinas to Charles V. of France, as an object of worship.	1364. Fr. :—Charles V. ——(the Wise.)
1364	Charles V. founds a college of *medicine* and *astrology* at Paris.		
1365	Foundation of the *University of Vienna.*		1365. War with Navarre—battle of Amoy.
	Geof. Chaucer, father of English poetry.	1370. Pope Gregory IX.	
		1378. "*Schism of the West:*" Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1378. Germany:—Wenceslas, (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	*Mysteries* played in France.		1380. Fr.: Charles VI. ——(the Maniac).
			1382. Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated—*Artevelde* killed.
1383	*Wickliffe's translation of the Bible.*		
1386	*University of Heidelberg* founded. *Froissart's* Chronicles. *John Van Eyck*, invented *oil painting* — founder of the *Flemish school.*		1386. France:— Fruitless attempt to invade England.
		1389. Pope Boniface IX. at Rome.	
1390	The first mill in Germany for the manufacture of *linen paper.*	1391. The English clergy forbidden to cross the sea for benefices.	
1392	Chaucer's Astrolabe written.		1392. —Charles seized with madness.
	Revival of Greek literature in Italy.	1394 Pope Benedict XIII	1394. Germany:—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger.:—Robert, —(Coun. Palatine).
1402	*John Gower*, English poet.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1362. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne.	1362. Italy: — War between Pisa and Florence.
		1369. A new war with France; unsuccessful.	1369. Tartary: — Tamerlane makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire.
		1371. Scotland:—Robert II.—the House of Stuart.	1370. Poland:—Extinction of the royal race of Piasts.
		1376. Death of the Black Prince.	
1373	Treaty with Murad, the Ottoman emperor.	1377.—Richard II. — First Speaker of the House of Commons.	
		1378. Fruitless invasion of France. Insurrection of Wat Tyler.	1378. Italy:—Silvester de Medici, gonfaloniere of Florence.
			1380. Russia:—Dimitri Ivanovitsch victorious over the Tartars, near the Don.
		1382. The king marries Anne, daughter of Charles IV.	1382. The Tartars sack Moscow
		1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England.	1384. Persia: — Invaded by Tamerlane; Ispahan taken. —Pyramids of human heads.
		1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1385. War between Austria and Switzerland.
			1386. Battle of Sempach:—the Austrians defeated.
			1387. Denmark & Norway:— Margaret, —the Semiramis of the north.
1389	Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1388. Battle of Otterbourne.	1391. Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
1391	—— Manuel II. —— emperor.	1390. Scotland: Robert III. Persecution of the Wickliffites.	
1396	Victory of Nicopolis.—Sigismond, of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I.		1395. Tamerlane overruns Kipchak and Russia.
		1398. Henry, of Lancaster, banished.	1397. Union of Calmar, forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy.
		House of Lancaster:—	
		1399.—Henry IV. — Richard II. deposed.	1399. Invasion of India by Tamerlane.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane, at the battle of Angora.	1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower, and	
		1403. of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
		1404. Pope Innocent VII.	
		1406. " Gregory XII.	
1407	*Rodrigo, of Zamora*, Spanish historian.		1407. France: — Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans.
1409	*University of Leipsic* founded.	1409. The council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.;—neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once.	Spain:—John II., king of Castile.
	Thomas à Kempis.		
	John Huss.	1410. Pope John XXIII.	1410. Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Arragon. — Yusef III., king of Granada.
	Jerome, of Prague.		1410. Fr.:—Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy. Germany: — Death of Robert.
			1411. Sigismund, (king of Hungary), —emperor.
		1414. *Council of Constance.*	1413. France: — The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt.
		1416. John Huss, and Jerome, of Prague, burnt by the Council of Constance.	1416. Spain:—Alfonzo V., king of Arragon and Sicily.
		1417. Pope Martin V.	
1420	First *Portuguese colonies* on the coast of Africa, Madeira, &c.		1419. Sigismund succeeds to the Bohemian crown.
1423	*George of Peurbach*, astronomer at Vienna.		1422. France:—Death of Charles VI — Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England.
1425	*Peter d'Ailly*, theologian.		—Charles VII. —at Poitiers.
	The arts promoted in Italy by *Cosmo de Medici.*	1429. Pope Clement VIII. at Avignon, resigns, and ends the "Schism of the West."	1427. Orleans besieged by the English. 1429 —saved by Joan of Arc. Charles crowned at Rheims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean.	1431. Pope Eugenius IV. *Council of Basle.*	1431. Joan of Arc taken prisoner and burnt as a witch. 1431. Germany: — Sigismund visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV.
1434	Michael Walhgemuth, German painter, (teacher of Durer). *Fra. Filippo Lippi*, painter.		1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
	INVENTION OF PRINTING at Mayence. *John Muller Regiomontanus*, German astronomer and mathematician.	1438. Pragmatic sanction of Bruges, establishes the liberties of the French church.	1436. France:—Recovery of Paris.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England & Scotland.	The World, elsewhere.
[illegible]	Solyman I., Sultan of the Turks.	1406. Scotland:—James I.	1406. Italy—Pisa conquered by Florence.—Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
1413	Mohammed I., Sultan of the Turks.	1413. —Henry V.—	1412. Italy:—Sack of Rome by Ladislas, king of Naples. Denmark, Norway, &c.: Eric VII., of Pomerania.
		1414. —claims the French crown.	
		1415. —gains the battle of Agincourt.	1415 Conquest of Ceuta, by the Portuguese.
			1419. Bohemia:—Hussite war.
[illegible]	Amurath II. Sultan of the Turks.	1420. Treaty of Troyes.—Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., and is declared heir to the French crown.	1420. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
		1422. Death of Henry V.	
		—Henry VI.—	
1425	—John VII.— emperor.	1424. The Duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil	1424 Bohemia:—Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader. Italy:—War of the Duke of Milan against Florence.
		1427. —besieges Orleans.	
		1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans.	1429. Florence:—Cosmo di Medici, patron of the *arts and sciences*.
		1431. —she is taken prisoner and burnt.	1431. Italy:—Second war of Venice and Milan.
			1434. Poland:—Vladislas III.
		1435. Death of the Duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais.	
		1436. War with Scotland.	1436. Italy:—Third war between Venice and Milan.
1438	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits to the pope.	1437. Scotland:—James II.	1437. Portugal:—Expedition into Africa.
			1438. Portugal:—Alfonso V. king.—

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
			1438. Germany: —House of Austria: —Albert II. —(king of Bohemia and Hungary.)
			1440. Ger.:—Frederic III. —
			France:—The dauphin, (Louis XI.), rebels—but is pardoned.
1444	*Leonardo da Vinci*, sculptor, architect, and painter—discovers perspective.		1444. —establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1446	*Pet. Perugino*, founder of the *Roman school of painting*, teacher of Raphael.		1446. Germany: —War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince. Vladislas.
1447	Library of the Vatican, founded.	1447. Pope Nicholas V.	
1448	*The Azores discovered.* *Alain Chartica*, French poet.	1448. Concordat of Aschaffenberg, by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.	
1450	Flourishing period of *Flanders' trade.*—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.—*Book trade* at *Mayence.*		1451. Expedition of Frederic to Rome.
			1453. Austria made an hereditary duchy by Frederic. End of the French and English wars.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1440. Hungary:— chosen king.—
1443	Insurrection of Scandeberg—victory over the Turks near Nissa.		1441. Italy:—Peace of Martinego. 1443. Alfonso V., of Arragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies.
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislas, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks.	1444. Truce with France.—Marriage of Henry to Margaret, of Anjou.	1445. Poland: Casimir IV.
			1446. Tartary:—Ulugh Beg, patron of astronomy and geography.
		1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.	
1448	—Constantine XII.— (Palæologus,) the last of the Greek emperors.		1448. Denmark:—Christian I. of Odenburg.— Sweden:—Charles VIII.
1451	Mohammed II., Sultan of the Turks.	1450. *Insurrection of Jack Cade*—calling himself Mortimer. Civil Wars of "the Roses:" Richard, duke of York, claims the throne.	1450. Italy:—Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan. Norway:—Christian crowned at Drontheim. Delhi:—Behol Lodi enlarges the kingdom.
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks: END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.	Scotland:—Struggles between the king and aristocracy for power.	1453. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberty in the Diet of Petrikan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	Philip de Comines, French historian.	1455. Battle of St. Albans.			1454. Spain:—Henry IV. of Castile.
1460	*Wood engraving* invented.	House of York: 1461 —Edward IV. —gains the battle of Towton.	1460. James III.	1461. Louis XI. —Civil war.—Peace of Conflans.	
1464	*Post-Offices* in France and England.				1469. Marriage of Ferdinand, of Arragon, with Isabella, of Castile.
1466	*Faust dies at Paris, whither he journeys twice to sell his Latin Bible.*				
1470	Beerhard invents the pedal to the organ.				
1471	*Printing in England—Caxton.*	1469. Warwick banished.			
1473	*Printed musical notes.* Hungary:—Mathias patronizes literature and the arts Large library at Ofen—300 copyists of manuscripts.	1471. Battle of Barnet:—Warwick slain—Henry VI. dies in the Tower.		1475. War between Louis and Charles of Burgundy,	
1476	German ballads—war songs of Veit Weber.	1483.—Edward V. —	1479. War with England.—Conspiracy of the nobles;—they take the king prisoner.	1476.—who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and	1479. Union of Castile and Arragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
1477	*Watches* first made at Nuremburg. Mikroud and Rondemir, great Persian historians.	Richard, Protector.—The king & his brother murdered in the Tower.		1477.—slain at Nancy.—Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1480. The Inquisition.—Ximenes, bishop of Toledo.
1481	*Lady Juliana Berners*, one of the earliest female writers of England.	—Richard III. —			
	Hans Holbein, painter.				1481. Port.:—John II.
1484	Franchino Gafurid, teacher in the *first public school of music* at Milan.	1485.—Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven.		1483.—Charles VIII. —	1484. First auda-fe at Seville
	Josquin de Prez, greatest musical genius of his age	Battle of Bosworth Field;—Richard defeated and slain.			

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1454. Struggle between Cosmo de Medici and the aristocracy.	1455. Turks repulsed at Belgrade.	1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order.
		1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II.		1458. Hungary:—Mathias Corvin. ——makes his country formidable to our neighbors.
1462	The emperor besieged in his court at Vienna—delivered by G. Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1463. War of Venice with the Turks.		1462. Russia:—Ivan I.—the Great—takes the title of Czar.
		1464. Pietro de Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II.	1464. War with Hungary.	1466. Peace of Thorn.—East Prussia a fief of Poland.—West Prussia ceded to Poland.
		1466. Galeazzo, duke of Milan.		1468. Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
1469	Invasions of the Turks.	1469. Lorenzo de Medici, succeeds Pietro of Burgundy		1470. —forms an alliance with the Venetians and the duke against the Turks—conquers Bagdad.
1472	University of Ingoldstodt.	1471. Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases. Learning flourishes.		1472. Russia:—Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor. 1474. —shakes off the Tartar yoke, and captures Novogorod.
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Maria of Burgundy.	1478. Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence.—Giulio, brother of Lorenzo de Medici, slain.	1479. Fruitless attempt upon Rhodes.	1477. Hungary.—War with Frederic III.
			1480. —capture and destroy Otranto. 1481. Bajazet II.——the first warlike sultan.	1481 Denmark:—John,—partially acknowledged in Sweden.
		1484 Innocent VIII., pope.		1485. Hungary:—Mathias takes Vienna.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England.	Scotland.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1485. House of Tudor:— —Henry VII. ——			
1490	*Martini Behaim*, (Nuremburg,) publishes a *map of the world.*	1486. Imposture of Lambert Symnel. The Star Chamber established.	1487:— James IV.	1491. Bretagne united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	
1492	*DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.*				1492. Conquest of Granada by Gonzalo de Cordova.
1493	First printing press at Copenhagen.	1493. Perkin Warbeck, pretends to be Richard, duke of York—defeated on Blackheath.		1494. Invasion of Italy.	Discovery of America, by Columbus.
	The second voyage of Columbus.—A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.				
1497 -8	*The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.*	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in America.		1498.—Louis XII. —	1498. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and reaches India.
1498	*Third voyage of Columbus.* He discovers Trinidad and the Continent. Lisbon, the great seat of trade. —Venice declines. *Maritime enterprises* greatly extended. *Sir Thomas More's Utopia*, published. *Nicholas Machiavelli*, statesman and historian.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantagenets, executed.		1499. —invades Italy —conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
1499	Amerigo Vespucius's voyage.			1500. Treaty with Ferdinand, of Aragon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	
1502	*Fourth voyage of Columbus. Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Corregio*, painters. *St. Peter's*, and other magnificent churches built.	1509. —Henry VIII. — joins the League of Cambray.	1503.:— James marries Margaret, of England.	1510. The Council of Tours, to support the king against the Holy League.	1506. Columbus dies at Valladolid. 1507. Cardinal *Ximenes* Board of American trade at Seville.
1515	The celebrated *tapestry*, after Raphael;—Cartoons woven in the Netherlands.	1513. Invasion of the Scots. — Battle of Flodden—the king and chief Scots killed.			
1517	*LUTHER*, Erasmus, Melancthon, and other reformers. *Roger Ascham*, tutor of queen Elizabeth. Hans Sachs, founder of German drama. Copernicus, discovers the *true system of the Universe*—his great work, De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus.	1515. Wolsey, chancellor and cardinal. 1520. The Emperor visits England. — Meeting of Henry and Francis at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." 1521. The Reformed doctrines opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments — he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."	1513.:— James V.	1515.—Francis I. — —invades Italy— victory of Marignano— Genoa and Milan submit. 1516. Concordat with the pope, instead of pragmatic sanction. 1521. First war with Charles V.	1516.—Charles. — king of all Spain, and the Netherlands. 1519. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1522	*First complete circumnavigation of the globe*, by *Magellan.*				

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1488. India:—Sekander Lodi, king of Delhi. 1492. Poland:—John Albert ——
				AMERICA discovered by Columbus.
		1492. Pietro II succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence. Pope Alexander VI, (Borgia.)		
1493	—Maximilian I.—	1494. Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy. 1499. Amerigo Vespucius's voyage to America. 1500. Partition of Naples between France and Spain.	1493. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice	1493. Spanish colony at Hispaniola. 1499. Voyage of Amerigo Vespucius.—South American coast explored. 1501. Poland:—Alexander. ——
1502	University of Wittenburg.	1502 Florence: *Machiavelli*, Secretary of State. 1503. Naples annexed to the Spanish Crown. Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II	1503. Peace with Venice. 1505. War with Persia. 1512. Selim I., —— determines and puts to death his father.	1502. Ismail Shah Soofi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia. 1506. Poland:—Sigismund I. ——(the Great.)
1508	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope. —joins the League of Cambray. 1512 —divides the empire into ten circles.	1508. *League of Cambray* against Venice. 1510 Holy League to expel the French. 1511 Council of Pisa. 1513. Pope LEO X. (de Medici.) *patron of literature and arts.* The building of St. Peter's commenced. 1519. Cardinal de Medici holds rule in Florence. 1522 Pope Adrian VI.	1514. The Persians defeated at Kabberoon.—Mesopotamia and Kurdistan added to the empire. 1516. Cairo taken by storm.—Mameluke dominions annexed to the empire. 1520. Soliman. —(the Magnificent.) 1521 Belgrade taken by Soliman. 1522 Rhodes captured.	1509. Bohemia:—Louis, —, 3 years old. 1510. America:—Settlement at Darien. 1511. America:—Cuba conquered. 1512. America:—Florida discovered. 1513 South Sea first reached by Balboa. 1516. Hungary and Bohemia —Lou II. —— 1517 India:—Ibrahim Lodi, king of Delhi. 1517. America:—*First patent for importing Negroes*—granted by Spain 1518 Colonies in Algiers. 1519. MEXICO conquered by the Spaniards, under Cortes.
1520	COMMENCEMENT OF THE REFORMATION. Luther summoned before the diet of Augsburg. 1521 —CHARLES V. —— at Spire. The Emperor Ferdinand, brother to Charles, is made Archduke of Austria, and receives the hereditary dominions of the House of Hapsburg. *Diet of Worms.*			

A D	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	Xavier plants Christianity in India.				
	Ariosto, Italian poet.				
				1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia.	
1527	*Albert Durer*. First work on military architecture.			1527. Second war with Charles V.	
		1529. *Sir Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor. — Rise of *Cranmer*, archbishop of Canterbury.		1529. Treaty of Cambray.—Great encouragement given to arts and sciences. —The Louvre commenced.	
1530	Jörgens invents the spinning wheel for spinning flax. *Rabelais*, French humorist.				
		1532. The king marries Anne Boleyn.		1532 Calvin preaches. Third French war. —Siege of Marseilles.	
1533	Botanic Gardens at Padua.				
1535	*Ignatius Loyola founds the order of the Jesuits.*	1535. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. Henry excommunicated by the Pope			
1537	Papal bull declaring the American natives to be rational beings.	1536. —marries Jane Seymour.— Suppression of the smaller monasteries.	1536.:—Spread of the Reformation. —Protestants persecuted.		1536. Acquisition of Milan.
1538	The *diving bell* invented.			1538. Truce of Nice—for 10 years. Attempt to recover power in Italy; hence the	
1539	CALVIN founds the University of Geneva. Pins first used by Catharine Howard, queen of England. *John Knox*, Scottish Reformer.				1540. Portugal:—Lisbon, the market of the world.
1542	A commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.	1543 Henry invades France —— takes Boulogne.	1542.:—Mary. —Earl of Arran, regent.	1542. Fourth French war.	1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
1545	*Needles* first made. Vasalius's work on Anatomy.	1544. French fleet gain a victory over the English, off the Isle of Wight.		1544. Peace of Crespy. France gives up Italy.	
1547	Revival of Stoicism, by Justus Lipsius. Palestrina, founder of Italian church music. Giacomo Carisimi.	1547. —Edward VI. —Somerset invades Scotland —defeats the Scots at Pinkie. Formal establishment of Protestantism.		1547. Henry II. —The famous Catharine de Medici, queen.	
1548	Orange trees introduced into Europe.				

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1523. Clement VII., pope.		1523. Sweden:—Revolt under Gustavus Vasa.—The Danes expelled.—Union of Calmar dissolved. Denmark and Norway: —Frederic I. —
1525	General insurrections of the peasantry, under Thomas Münzer.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendency by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, duke of Prussia.
1526	Charles marries Isabella, of Portugal. Death of Frederic, of Saxony.		1526. Invasion of Hungary.	
1529	The Turks invade Germany.—Diet of Spires.—Lutherans first called Protestants. League of Smalcald.	1527. The Medici expelled from Florence.	1529. Invasion of Germany.—Siege of Vienna.	
		1530. Medici restored.—Charles V. crowned at Bologna.	The Ottoman navy formidable under the command of Barbarossa:	1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes
				1532. Union of Norway and Denmark.
				1533. Conquest of Peru, by Cortes.
		1534. Paul III., pope.		
			1535. —who seizes Tunis.—The emperor, Charles V., restores the Moorish king.	Russia:—Ivan IV., (the Terrible).
				1536. Cortes discovers California.
1538	Congress of Nice between the Emperor, the Pope, and the king of France.	1537. Cosmo de Medici, duke of Tuscany. 1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on Philip.		
			1541. Destruction of an armament, led by Charles V. against Algiers.	
1543	War in Germany with England against France.			1543. First standing army in Sweden.
1545 1546	Diet of Worms. War of the Smalcaldists.	1545. *Council of Trent.*		1545. South America:—Mines of Potosi discovered.
1547	Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony.		1547. The Turks invade Persia, and capture Ispahan.	
				1548. Poland:—Sigismund II. —(Augustus).

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	Scaliger, Philologist.	1549. The *English Liturgy* completed and established by act of Parliament			
	Montaigne, French Essayist.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law.		1552. Fifth war with Charles V.	
		—Mary.— Catholicism restored.			
		1554. The queen marries Philip, of Spain.—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed.			1554. Corcan, in India, lost.
		1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants.			1556. Charles abdicates—Philip II.
	Cardan, Italian philosopher.	1557. War with France to support Spain.—Calais lost.	1560. Catholicism abolished by parliament.	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin.	1557. Portugal:—Sebastian.—
1558	*Sealing wax* comes into use in Europe.	1558.—ELIZABETH.—	1565.:—Mary marries Lord Darnley.	1558.—at Gravelines. 1559. Peace of Chateau-Cambresis.	
	Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.	Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State. *Protestantism established.* The *Puritans* begin to rise.	1565.:—Revolt of Protestants. 1567.:—Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven.	—Francis II.— Duke of Guise, minister. 1560—Charles IX.	
1559	Only two carriages in Paris—horses and litters generally used.				
1560	Snuff first brought into France—Knives first made in England.			1562. Religious liberty granted to the *Huguenots.* First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux.	1564. Acquisition of the Philippines
	Torquato Tasso Guarini, poets.		James VI.	1567. The second war—Huguenots defeated at St. Denys.	1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands
	Camoens, Portuguese poet.	1568—Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England—and is imprisoned.			
	Thomas Tallis, English musician.	1570. Civil wars of the Desmonds in in Ireland.	1570.:—Lennox, regent.	1569.—routed at Jarnac.—Conde killed.	1570. War with the Turks.—Naval victory at Lepanto.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1551	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Metz	1550. Julius III., pope.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knights. 1552. Invasion of Hungary. 1553. War with Persia. Building of the mosque of Solymanyah, at Constantinople.	1553. New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.
1556	Charles abdicates.	1555. Marcellus II., pope. Paul IV., (Caraffa) pope.		1556. India:—Jelaleddin Akbar, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers, Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
1558	—Ferdinand I.—king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			
	—Maximilian II.—	1559. Pius IV. (Medici) pope Peace of Chateau-Cambresis terminates the French wars in Italy. Tranquillity for 66 years. 1562. Council of Trent reassembled. 1566. Pius V., pope. 1569. Florence, a grand duchy Cosmo de Medici, declared grand duke of Tuscany, by Pius V	1559. Naval victory of Galves, gained by Dragut. Military power of the Turks at its greatest height, under Soliman. 1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta 1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Sigeth. Selim II. —	1559. Denmark and Norway —Frederic II.— Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns. 1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV. 1562. War with Russia and Poland—An English ambassador in Persia. 1564. Calvinism sends a colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards 1568. Prussia:—Albert Frederic.— Sweden:—John III.—
		1570. War of Venice with the Porte. 1571. Cyprus reduced by the Turks.		1570. Peace of Stettin, between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. 1571. Russia devastated by the khan of Crim Tartary.—Moscow burnt.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
				1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew.	
1573	*Cervantes*, author of Don Quixotte. *Titian*, and *Paolo Veronese*, painters.			1573. Peace of Rochelle. 1574.—HENRY III. Fifth war with the Huguenots	
				1576. The Catholic League.	
1577	*Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world.* *Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia.*	1578. The queen sends help to the revolted Netherlands.		1577. Sixth religious war.	1578 Port.:—Henry.
					1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion
1582	*Gregorian* Reformation of the Calendar.	1583. Levant Company chartered. 1584. *Raleigh's* colony in Virginia.	1581.:—Gowrie's conspiracy against the king.		
1585	Greenland discovered by Sir Francis Drake.	1585. War with Spain.			
1586	*Tobacco* first brought to Europe.	1586. *Sir Philip Sidney* killed at Zutphen. 1587 The Queen of Scots beheaded.			
1588	First *newspaper* in England.	1588. The Spanish armada destroyed. 1589. Alliance with Henry II. in aid of Protestantism.—Troops sent to France.		1588 Revolt of Paris. 1589. House of Bourbon:—HENRY IV.—	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada. 1589 English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1590	*Telescopes* invented by Jansen, a German.		1590.:—The king marries Anne, of Denmark.	1591. Siege of Paris, raised by the Spaniards.	
	Tasso, Italian poet. The *Carracci*, celebrated painters.	1593. Act for religious conformity. 1594. *Sir John Hawkins's* Voyages.		1593. Henry abjures Protestantism. 1594. Jesuits banished.	
	In England:—*Spenser*, SHAKSPEARE, *Beaumont & Fletcher*, *Ben Jonson*.—*Napier* invents *logarithms*.	1596. Cadiz taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt, by the earl of Essex. *Sir Robert Cecil*, minister.		1595 War with Spain continued. 1598. Peace of Vervins. Ministry of Sully:—restoration of order.	1598. Philip III
	Lord BACON, celebrated philosopher.			EDICT OF NANTES—granting toleration to Protestants.	
	Lope de Vega, dramas and novels. *Kepler*, *Tycho Brahe*, astronomers.	1599. Troubles in Ireland:—Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.			

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope.		
		1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte; peace with Venice.		
		1574 Florence: —Frances Maria succeeds Cosmo.	1574. —Murad III. ——	1574 Poland:—Henry, of Valois. ——
				1575 Poland:—Stephen Bathori ——
1576	——Rodolph II. —— king of Bohemia and Hungary		1576. War with Persia.	
				1578. Alliance of Sweden and Poland against Russia.
				1579. Commencement of the Republic of HOLLAND, by the union at Utrecht; William, Prince of Orange, stadtholder.
		1580. Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy.	1580 War with the Druses in Syria.	
			1583. First trade with England.	
				1584. North America: —First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh.
		1585 Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church; restores the Vatican library.		1585 Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great. Holland: — Maurice, of Orange, stadtholder.
	The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among themselves.			1586 Battle of Zutphen: death of Sir Philip Sidney.
			1589. Predatory incursions of the Cossacks. Revolt of the Janizaries.	1588. Denmark: —Christian IV. ——
			1593 War with the Empire in Hungary.	
		1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope.	1594 The Grand Vizier takes Raab.	1592. Sweden: —Sigismund, king of Poland. India:—Mizam Shah, repulsed from Choul, by the Portuguese.
		1591 Innocent IX., pope, two months. Clement VIII., pope.	1595. Mohammed III. Turkish power in Hungary declines; defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia.	1594. The Falkland Isles discovered by Hawkins.
1596	Union of Protestants at Heilbronn.	1592. The Rialto and Piazza di San Marco built at Venice.		1595. The Dutch first in India. Sweden:—The regent assumes independent authority.
			1597. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Agria.	1598. Russia:—Boris Godunov. ——begins a new dynasty. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated, and returns to Poland.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
			1601. Earl of Essex beheaded.	
1602	English East India Company founded.		1603.—James I.—Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	
	Exportation of English wool prohibited.	1604.—Acadia colonized by the French.		
1603	Conference at Hampton Court.		1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
1604	*New Translation of the Bible begun*; (published 1611).			
1606	Dr. Gilbert discovers the power of electricity, and of conductors and non-conductors.	1606. — Discovery of Hudson's Bay. 1607.—English settlement at Jamestown, (1st permanent one in N. America.) 1608. —Quebec founded. 1609. —Jesuit missions in Paraguay.		
1610	*Telescopes* invented by *Galileo*.	1614. New Amsterdam settled by the Dutch.	1612. English factories at Surat.	1610. Assassination of Henry IV., by Ravaillac. —— Louis XIII., (9 years old). *Mary de Medici*, regent.
1615	Coffee at Venice.			1614. Last assembly of the States-general.
1616	*Tobacco* in Virginia. *Bacon's Inductive Philosophy.*	1616.—The Tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.	1616. Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham. 1617. *Sir Francis Bacon*, lord chancellor.	
1618	*Harvey* discovers the *circulation of the blood.*		1618. Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful voyage to America—he is beheaded on his return.	
1620	*Thermometers* invented by *Drebel*. *Inigo Jones*, celebrated architect. *Martin Opitz*, German poet. *Negro Slavery* commenced in Virginia.	1620.—Negro slaves first imported to Virginia. Emigration of Puritans to New England. 1621. —John Carver, 1st Governor of N. E.		1615. The king marries Anne, of Austria.—— Civil war:—Conde heads the Huguenots.
1624	*Peter Paul Rubens*, painter.			1624. Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.
1625	*Massinger*, the dramatist.		1625.—Charles I.	
1626	*Kepler's* "Astronomia Nova Celestis." *Torricelli* invents the barometer.		Buckingham, prime minister.	
1627	The *Parian marbles* brought to England by the earl of Arundel.	1627. Boston founded.	1627. War with France,	in support of the Huguenots. Rochelle reduced by famine—after a siege of ten months.
1630	*Gazettes* first published in Venice.	1629. Wouter Van Twiller, governor of New Amsterdam.	1629. No parliament for eleven years. 1630. Peace with France.	

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
					1604. Sweden: Charles IX.
		1606. Truce of Comorra, for twenty years, with the Porte.	1605. Leo XI., pope. Paul V., pope.	1605. Revolt in Syria and Caramania, under the pasha of Aleppo. 1606. Commercial treaty with France and Holland. Tobacco first brought to Turkey	1605. India:—Jehangir, sultan.
		1608. *Protestant union*, under Frederic, the elector palatine.			
[illegible]	Expulsion of the Moors.	1610. The Catholic League, under the duke of Bavaria.	1609. Tuscany:—Cosmo II.		1609. India:—Arrival of Hawkins, first English envoy from the East India Company. Sweden:—Gustavus Adolphus.
1613	War of the Montferrat succession in Italy.	1612. Matthias. —— 1615. Truce of Comorra confirmed. 1618. The Thirty Years' War begins. 1619.—Ferdinand II. ——	Leghorn, the emporium of the Levant trade.	1617.—Mustapha I ——	1611. Sweden:—War with Denmark.—Calmar and Risby lost.—Axel Oxenstiern, minister.—Russia devastated by Poles and Tartars. Russia:—Michael Romanoff, czar. 1615. Denmark:—First standing army
1621	Dutch war.—Spain supports Austria. Philip IV.	1620. Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague.—Massacre of Prague.—The Protestant religion totally suppressed.	1618. Conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to reduce Venice under subjection to Spain	1618.—Osman II —— Great Persian victory at Stubh 1620 War with Poland, and unsuccessful invasion of Poland.	1616. India:—Sir Thomas Roe ambassador from James I of England. Sweden predominates in the north. 1618. *The Synod of Dort—Arminius* condemned. Settlement of Tanquebar, in Coromandel.
			1621 Gregory XV., pope.—Tuscany:—Ferdinand II		
1625	Defeat of Spain off the coast of Kent, by the Dutch Naval war with England.	1626 Victory of Tilly over Christian IV., of Denmark, at Lutter. 1628 Wallenstein recovers all the ports of the Baltic, except Stralsund.	1623. The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg, sent to Rome 1628. General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.	1623. Murad IV. —— restores tranquillity.	1621 Dutch West India Company incorporated. 1622 Persia:—Ormuz gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English. 1625. Netherlands:—Henry Frederic.—Breda, taken by Spinola.
1630	Peace with England.	1629 Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.—Diet of Ratisbon.—Wallenstein dismissed, succeeded by Tilly.		1625 Truce with the empire renewed.	1627. Persia:—Shah Soofi I. 1629. Peace of Lubeck.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1630	*Lotteries* for money first mentioned.	The Dutch sole masters of Brazil.	1630. *Wentworth*, earl of Strafford, minister. *Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury.	
1631	*Calico* first imported into England.	1632. *Maryland* settled by a colony under *Lord Baltimore*.	1633. The king visits Scotland — is crowned at Edinburgh.	1631. Treaty with Sweden and the popular princes against the emperor.
		1635. *Connecticut* settled. —Guadaloupe and Martinique, by the French.		1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Austrian Netherlands.
	Edward Coke, the great jurist.			
1636	*Pedro Calderon de la Barca*, Spanish dramatist. Flourishing period of *flower trade* in the Dutch cities.	1637. *Maine* and *New Hampshire* colonized. Harvard College founded.	1637. Troubles in Scotland, caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church, and to enforce episcopacy.	1636. Alliance with Sweden against Austria. Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.
	Rembrandt, *Van Dyke*, painters.		1639. War with Scotland. 1640. Parliament assembled — dissolved without effecting any thing. The Scotch invade England—take possession of Newcastle. The *Long Parliament*, Nov. 3. Impeachment of Strafford and Laud.	
1638	The *Jansenists*, founded by Jansenius, bishop of Ypres.			1638. Invasion of Spain, siege of Fontarabia.
1639	*Printing in America.*	1639. *First printing office in America*, at Cambridge, by Sam. Green.		
1640	First Swedish manufactories. *Persin*, *Caspar*, *Baghet*, and *Claude Lorraine*, French painters.	1640. Whole number of emigrants to New England previous to this, 21,000.		1640. Turin taken by the French. The first *Louis d'ors* struck.
1641	*Coffee* brought to England by Nat. Conopius.		1641. Strafford beheaded. —Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished.—Rebellion of Roger Moore in Ireland. —Massacre of Protestants by Irish Catholics. 1642. Civil War and Revolution.—Rise of *Roundheads* and *Cavaliers*, both of the popular party.—Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1641. Alliance with Portugal against Spain.—Catalonia and Rousillon revolt, and submit to France. 1642. Cinq Mars and de Thou beheaded. 1643.-Louis XIV. — (the Great.) *Anne*, of *Austria*, regent. Victory of Roscroi over the Spaniards, by Condé. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine.
1643	Condé and Turenne, the greatest generals of the age.	1643. *Confederation of the colonies of New England*, for mutual defence.	1643. Royalists victorious at Carlsgrane—defeated at Newbury.—Solemn league and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly. —Gustavus Adolphus takes Mayence.	1631. Peace of Chierasco.—The influence of France increases.		1632. Sweden:—Christina queen ——
		1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at Lech. —Gustavus takes Munich.—Wallenstein again in command.—Battle of Lutzen.—Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.		1634. Murad invades Persia —— takes Falreeze.	1632. Sweden:—Oxenstiern regent. Russia:—War with Poland; two years' siege of Smolensko.—Russian army capitulates, and the Polish king advances to Moscow.
		1635. Peace of Prague with Saxony.			1634. Peace of Wiasma, disadvantageous to Russia.
		1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock.		1636. Peace with Poland renewed.	
		1637.—Ferdinand III —— Gallas successful against the Swedes.		1637. Troubles on the Tartar frontier; Azoph taken by the Cossacks. Bagdad taken by the Turks.	
		1638. Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfield—takes Brisac.		All the conquests of Abbas recovered.	
1639	Loss of the Japanese trade.	1639. Battles of Olmutz and Brandiez, gained by the Swedish general, Baunet.			1639. Holland.—Great naval victory by *Van Tromp*, over the Spanish fleet in the Downs.
1640	Portugal regains her independence, under John IV. duke of Braganza	1640. Prussia:—Frederic William.		1640. Ibrahim. ——	1640. India:—Madras founded by the English
		1642. The Swedes defeat the Austrians at Leipsic.		1642. Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks.	
		1643. —invade Holstein, and compel the Danes to desert Austria.			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
	Des Cartes, French philosopher.		1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated.	
1646	*Air guns* invented.	1646. *Thomas Mayhew*, preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked.	1645. Battle of Naseby. 1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp.	1645. Marshal Turenne takes Trèves.
		1647. *Peter Stuyvesant*, governor of New Amsterdam.	1647. —is delivered up to parliament for £400,000.	
1648	*Engraving in mezzotinto*, improved by Prince Rupert.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted.	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch, under Hamilton.——The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "the Rump."	1648. Factions of the Fronde; dissensions fomented by Cardinal de Retz.
		1649. *J. Winthrop*, governor of Connecticut.	1649. Trial and execution of the king.	1649. Court removes to St. Germains.—Siege of Paris.
			THE COMMONWEALTH.	
1650	*Railroads with wooden rails*, near Newcastle.	1650. Settlement of North Carolina.	1650. Cromwell subdues Ireland. The Scots proclaim Charles II. He	1650. Condé, Conti, and Longueville, imprisoned.—Turenne flees to the Spaniards.
	Jeremy Taylor, *Alger*, *Sidney*, English writers.		1651. enters England—is defeated at Worcester, and escapes to France.	
		1652. *John Cotton* died.	1652. Naval war with Holland.——Blake, Ascough, and Penn, English admirals.	1652. Mazarine retires to Sedan. Condé flies to Spain.
	Le Seur and *Le Brun*, French painters.		1653. Long parliament dissolved by Cromwell.—"Barebone's parliament" summoned.	1653. Mazarine enters Paris in triumph.
			OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector.	
			Milton, private secretary to Cromwell.	
1654	*Air pumps* invented.		1654. Peace of Westminster.——Alliance with Holland.	
1655	About this time flourish *Moliere*, *La Fontaine*, *Corneille*, Madame *de Sevigne*, *Rochefoucault*, *Racine*, *Boileau*, and *Pascal*, in France.	1655. *E. Winslow* died.	1655. War with Spain.—Jamaica conquered by Penn.	
	Velasquez and *Murillo*, Spanish painters.		1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.—Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain.

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1644. Invasion of Hungary, by Racoezi—the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the protestants.	1644. Innocent X., pope.		1644. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet.
			1646. Revolt of Naples, under Massaniello.	1645. War with Venice. Candia, the theatre of war.	1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark
					1647. Netherlands:—William II. China:—The Tartars place a prince of their own on the throne—the first of the present dynasty of Tsing
		1648. Peace of Westphalia, signed at Munster, between France, the empire, and Sweden.—The principle of a *balance of power* in Europe first recognized.		1648. Mohammed IV.	1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt, and cut the Polish army to pieces. —John Cassimir.
				1650. Mohammed Rioprili, grand vizier.	
				1653. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	1653. Holland:—John de Witt, Grand Pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
1654	Brazil recovered from the Dutch. War with England.				1654. Defeat and death of Tromp. Sweden:—Christina resigns.—Charles X., 1st of the House of Deux Ponts. Poland:—War with Russia.
		1657.—Leopold I.—	1655. Alexander VII, pope.	1657 War with Racouzi, for aiding Sweden against Poland.	1657. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen. 1658. Denmark:—Naval victory over the Swedes. Denmark:—Peace of Roskilde.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
			1659. Richard resigns.—Rump parliament called, but soon expelled. Restoration of the Stuarts.	1661. Death of Mazarine. Colbert, comptroller-general of finance. Lyonne, Le Tellier.
			1660.—Charles II. Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor and prime minister.	1662. Disputes with the pope—6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.
			1661. New parliament.—Alliance with Portugal.	1664. French East India Company.
1662	Logwood first cut in the bay of Honduras.	1663 Canada made a royal colony.	1662. Marriage with Catherine, of Portugal. Act of Uniformity. Dunkirk sold to France.	1666. Academie des Sciences Louvois
	Salvator Rosa, landscape painter.	1663. *Elliot's Indian Bible* printed.	1664. War with Holland.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Spanish Netherlands for his wife—invades Belgium.
	Huygens, Dutch astronomer.	1664. New York occupied by the English.	1665. Naval victory by the duke of York. *Great Plague* in London.	1668. Peace o Aix la Chapelle with Spain.
1665	Persecution of *Jansenists* in France.			1672. War with Holland.
1666	*Chain shot* invented by De Witt.		1666. *Great Fire* in London.	1673. French ambassador at Ispahan.
1666	*Canal* of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.			1674. The Dutch defeated at the battles of Sinsheim and Mulhausen.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.
1667	*Gobelin tapestry* manufactory in Paris.	1667. —ceded to them by the peace of Breda	1667. Peace of Breda.—New York ceded to England. Banishment of the earl of Clarendon.	1675 Death of Turenne at Sasbach Influence of Père la Chaise, the king's confessor.
			1668. Triple league—England, Sweden, and Holland, against France.	1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel.
1670	*Bayonets* invented at Bayonne. *Orrery* invented.	1670. Conclusion of the 'American treaty' between England and Spain.	1670. The *Cabal* ministry.—Secret treaty with France.	1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquillity to Europe.
1671	Foundation of the *Academy of Architecture*, and the *Hotel des Invalides*, at Paris.			
	Cassini, Italian astronomer and mathematician.		1672. War with Holland in conjunction with France.	
	D'Herbelot, *Pascal*, *Bourdaloue*, *La Bruyère*, *Malbranche*, French writers.		1673. Ministry of Danby. *Test Act* passed. 1674. Peace with Holland.	
1675	*Christopher Wren*, architect, commences St Paul's.	1675. King Philip's War in New England.		
	Ruysdael, celebrated Dutch painter.			
	William Temple, historian.			
	Butler, *Waller*, and *Dryden*, English poets; *Henry More*, *Leighton*, *Baxter*, *Boyle*.	1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.		
	Mansart, architect; *Girardon*, sculptor, of France.		1678. The Popish Plot.	

A.D	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1661	Invasion of Portugal.			1661. War with Austria.	1660. Demark:—Peace of Copenhagen. — The Swedes restore Bornholm, and Drontheim. Revolution in Denmark. Sweden:—Charles XI. Peace of Oliva. Prussia acknowledged independent.
16[illegible]	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremos.	1663. The Diet permanent at Ratisbon. 1664. Montecuculi victorious over the Turks at St. Gothard.		1662. Invasion of Hungary	1660. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars
[illegible]	Spain:—Charles II. —	1665. The Tyrol united to Austria.			
1667	Portugal:—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed — Pedro II.		1667. Clement IX., pope. 1669. Candia taken from Venice by Kioprili.		1667. Holland:—Peace of Breda; loss of New Netherlands. 1668. First embassies from Russia to France and Spain. India:—Rise of the Mahratta power.—Sevajee takes and sacks Surat.
			Peace with the Porte.		1670. Den.:—Christian V.
16[illegible]	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.		1670. Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany.—War between Genoa and Savoy. Clement X., pope.	1672. The Sultan invades Poland. 1673.—defeated by Zobriski, at Choczim.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Wit and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated.
1668	Naval victory over Spain.	1673. War of Austria and France.	1674. Revolt of Messina in favor of France.		Den.:—William III.
1673	War with France to protect Holland.	1675. Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine. Victory of Condé and Schomberg over the French, under Crequi—Turenne slain. 1676. General revolt of Hungarians under Emeric.	1676. Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Death of De Ruyter. Innocent XI., pope. Death of the atheist, Spinoza.	1676. Peace of Zuawiec with Poland. 1678. First war with Russia, on account of the Cossacks.	1674. Poland:—John Sobieski. — 1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg. [illegible]

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
	Bernini, Italian sculptor.		Rise of the names of *Whigs* and *Tories*.	France, the most formidable power in Europe.
1681	Museum for Natural History, at London.			
	Jardin des Plantes, at Paris.			
1683	*Penny post* established in London.		1683. "Ryehouse Plot." Execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney.	1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands.
	Kempfer's travels in Japan.			1684. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain.
	John Bunyan, "Pilgrim's Progress."		In this reign the *Royal Society* of London was instituted by Wilkins, bishop of Chester. —Bombay ceded to England.	
		1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England.	1685.—James II.	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
		1688 General suppression of charter governments.	Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland, both defeated and executed.	
		1689. Montreal destroyed by the Five Nations	Judge Jeffries.	
1686	*Otto Von Guericke*, inventor of the *air-pump* and *electrical machine*, died.	*Leisler* usurps the government of New York.	1686. The king favors the Catholics.	
1687	*Telegraphs* invented.	1690. The English settlements of Schenectady, N. York, Casco, Me. and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by a party of French	1687. —re-establishes the Court of High Commission.	
	Newton's Principia, published.			
	G. Batt. Lully, from Florence, founder of French *opera music.*		1688. "REVOLUTION OF 1688."—The Whigs and Tories unite in applying to the Prince of Orange, who lands in England with 15,000 men—the king flees to France.	1688. War of Spain—the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France.
	Arch. Corelli, celebrated violinist and composer at Rome.			
1690	*White paper* first made in England.	Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps.—Expedition against Canada, unsuccessful.	1689.—William III. and Mary II.—War with France.	1689. Grand alliance against France, headed by William III.
	Leibnitz, German philosopher, founds the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.			
1692	*First opera in London.*		James II. lands in Ireland—besieges Londonderry.	1690 Naval victory over the Dutch and English off Dieppe. Victory of Luxemburg at Fleurus.
	Purcell, English musician.			
1693	*Bank of England.*	1691. Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie.	1690 William in Ireland. —*Battle of the Boyne.* James defeated, returns to France.	
1692	*Telescopes, first reflecting one* made on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton.			1692. Marshal Luxemburg defeats William at Steenkirk, and
1692	*Witchcraft superstition in New England.*	1692. New Hampshire purchased by Allen	1691 Limerick taken, and William acknowledged.	
		N York: Leisler executed.	1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English.	
	John Locke and *Sir Isaac Newton* in England.	1693. N. York:—*Episcopacy* introduced.	1693. Bank of England incorporated.	1693.—at Neuvinden.
	Boileau, Fenelon, and *Bayle*, in France.	William and Mary's College founded.	1694 Death of queen Mary.	Institution of the order of St. Louis.
1693	*Bank of England.*	1697. Kidd's piracies.	1697. General peace of Ryswick—between France and the allies.	
			1698 First partition treaty, between France, England, and the Empire to dispose of the crown of Spain.	
	Phosphorus discovered.	1699. French colony in Louisiana. —Gold mines in Brazil.	1699. Visit of Peter the Great.	

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1681. Great part of Alsace seized by France.		1682. War with Austria.	1680. Sweden: — Diet at Stockholm. 1682. Russia:—Ivan and Peter, — their sister, Sophia, regent.
		1683. Turkish war, siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles, under Charles, of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. Treaty of the Hague against France.	1684. Alliance of Venice with Poland, and the Empire against the Porte.	1683. Total rout before Vienna.	1683. Denmark:—The Code of king Christian published.
		1686. *League of Augsburg* against France. 1686. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years. 1687. Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.		1686. Russia declares war. 1687. Revolution in Constantinople, Mohammed dethroned. Sulyman II. —	1686. India:—The Deccan conquered. Golconda and Besapore. 1687.—The English factories in Bengal suppressed—afterwards restored. 1688. Prussia:—Frederic III — Russia:—Ivan resigns—Sophia is confined in a convent:
1689	Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France.	1689. Grand alliance formed at Vienna. The Palatinate devastated by the French.	1689. Alexander VIII., pope.	1689. Defeat at Nisa. 1690. Mustapha Kioprili drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.	1689. — PETER THE GREAT — 1692. Russia: — First trade with China. India:—Height of the Mogul power, annual revenue £32,000,000. China:—Great influence of Jesuits.
		1690. Joseph I elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.—Victories over the Turks.		1691. Ahmud II — Defeat and death of Kioprili. 1694. Chio taken by the Venetians.	1693. Sweden:—The king declared absolute.
1691	Incursions of the French into Aragon.		1691. Innocent XII., pope. 1693. Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.	1695. Mustapha II — 1696. — leads his own army.—Victory of Olach. 1699. Peace of Carlowitz. The Ottoman power broken	1695. Holland:—Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi. 1696. Poland:—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by 1697.—Frederic Augustus I. Sweden:—CHARLES XII. —(15 years old.) Russia:—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc.
1697	Peace of Ryswick. Intrigues for the succession.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustapha at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.			1699. Den.:—Frederic IV — Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
1700	First manufactories in Russia and Denmark		1700. A British fleet sent to assist Charles XII., of Sweden.	
	Fenelon, Bossuet, Masillon, in France.		Foundation of the *national debt* in this reign.	
	National Deb. of England commenced.	1701. *Yale College* founded.	1701. War of the Spanish succession.	
	Godfrey Kneller English painter.	1702. *Rice* introduced into Carolina from Madagascar.	1702. The French invade Holland under Boufflers—repulsed by Marlborough.	
			——Anne ———	1702. Revolt of the Huguenots suppressed by Marshal Villars.
1703	First *Russian newspaper.*—St. Petersburgh founded.	1703. Apalachian Indians subdued	1703. Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal.	
		Maine ravaged by French and Indians.	1704. Marlborough enters Germany, gains the battle of Blenheim.	
		1704. Captain Church's expedition against the Indians.	Gibraltar taken by Rooke.	
	Flourishing period of *French literature.*—Great splendor in the French court.	*Boston News-Letter, first American periodical.*	1706. Treaty of union with Scotland.	
1704	*A newspaper in America.*	1706. Carolina invaded by the French and Spanish.	Battle of Ramilies, Villeroi defeated.	
			1707. Victory of Almanza over the English and Portuguese	
			The first United Parliament of Great Britain meets.	
		1707. Unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal.	1708. Battle of Oudenarde, —French defeated.	
		1708. The *Saybrook platform,* formed.	Sardinia and Minorca captured by the English	
1708	Incorporation of the United British *East India Company.*	1709. First *paper money* in New-Jersey.	Unsuccessful attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland.	
1709	*Prussic acid* discovered by Diesbach.	1710. *First post-office* at New York.	1710. Victory of Vendome at Villaviciosa	
1710	*A post-office in America.*		Dr. Sacheverell's trial. —Collision of Wing and Tory principles.	
			1713. Peace of Utrecht.	
			Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain—England acquires Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay, also Minorca and Gibraltar. The Rhine is the boundary between Germany and France.	
1713	The famous *bull "Unigenitus"* against the French Jansenists.	1713. "Queen Anne's War" closed by the treaty of Utrecht.		
1714	Rise of commerce in Austria; first manufactories.		1714. Factions at court—disgrace of Harley, chancellor of the exchequer.	1714. Peace of Radstadt: the Emperor acknowledges Philip on the cession of Lombardy, Naples and Sardinia
	Law's bank at Paris.		Death of the queen —House of Hanover:—	
			——George I ——— Robert Walpole, premier.	1715. Louis XV. ——— Duke of Orleans regent. — Dubois, minister.
1715	The monastery of Mafra, 'the wonder of Portugal,' built.	1715. Indian war in South Carolina.	1715. Insurrection of Jacobites.—Battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston	
	Prior, Steele, De Foe, Addison, flourish in England.	1717. *New-Orleans* settled by the French.	War against Sweden.	
1716	First *standing army* in England.			
1718	The *coffee tree* brought from Java to Surinam.		1718. Quadruple alliance: the Emperor, England, Holland, and France against the designs of Spain.	

A.D.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1700	Death of the king, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.				1700. Russia:—Peter the Great invades Ingria—defeated by Charles XII., at Narva. War of the Northern Powers.
		1701. Grand alliance between England, Holland, and the Empire, to prevent the union of France and Spain in			1701. PRUSSIA erected into a kingdom under ——Frederic I.——
1701	Philip V.	1702. Battles of Stockhalen, Hochstedt, and Spires, gained by the French.	1702. Victory of Luzzace gained by the French over the Imperialists.	1703. Ahmed III.	Charles XII. invades Poland—is victorious at Riga. 1702.—enters Warsaw—takes Cracow. 1703. Victory of Pultusk—Poland:—The throne declared vacant, and
1704	The archduke Charles lands at Lisbon, and enters Spain.				1704. Stanislas Leetzinski elected king. ——
1705	Barcelona taken by the allies.	1705.—Joseph I. ——	1706. French driven from Italy by prince Eugene.		1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at Traverstadt.
1706	Port.:—John V. —English and Portuguese enter Madrid		1707. All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies.		1707. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Mazeppa. 1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the Dnieper, and is
		1710 Treaty of the Hague between England, Holland, and the Empire.		1709. Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender—hence war with Russia.	1709. defeated at Pultowa. Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederic Augustus re-ascends the throne.
1711	Charles leaves Spain on being Emperor.	1711.—Charles VI. —— Marlborough of Count Lanzendorf. 1713 *Pragmatic sanction.* vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles			1712. Victory of the Swedes at Gadebusche. 1713. Prussia:—Frederic William I. ——
1713	Barcelona taken by Berwick Alberoni, prime minister of Spain.	1714 Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France.	1714. War of Venice with the Porte.		1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes.—Aland and Finland conquered.
			1715. Corinth taken by the Turks—the Venice—siege of Corfu raised on the news of their		1715. Netherlands.—Barrier treaty of Antwerp with Austria. Sweden.—Return of Charles—Prussia and England join the alliance against him.
				1716. defeat at the battle of Petrowardein. 1717. Defeat of Crusca—loss of Belgrade.	
		1718. Quadruple alliance against Spain.	1718. Peace of Passarowitz, between the Porte, Venice, and Hungary.		1718. Charles XII. invades Norway; is killed at the siege of Fredericshall. Sweden:—Ulrica Eleonora. ——

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
	Cotton Mather, "*Magnalia*," and *Increase Mather*, Hist. of War with Indians.	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme." 1720. "Bursting of the South Sea bubble."
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.	1721. First New-York newspaper. 1723. Vermont settled. *Increase Mather*, died.	1721. Sir Robert Walpole's ministry continues.
1724	Academy of Sciences at Petersburg.	1724. Trenton, N. J., founded.	
1725	The "*Appellants*," in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull "Unigenitus," to a general council; but without effect.	1727. Great earthquake in New-England.	1725. League of Herrenhausen. 1727. George I. dies at Osnaburg. —George II.—
1728	Behring's Strait discovered.	1728. *Cotton Mather*, died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.	1728. Peace of Pardo with Spain
1729	*Balloons* invented by Gusmac. *In England: In France:* *Pope, Swift, J. B. Rousseau. Young, Le Thompson, Sage, Rollin, Watts, Lord Montesquieu. Bolin, Coke. Doddridge, Chesterfield.* *Halley*, astronomer.	1729. The Carolinas separated. 1732. Birth of Washington. 1733. Savannah founded.	1729. Treaty of Seville, be 1731. Treaty of Vienna with Holland and the Empire.
1733	First Lodge of *Freemasons in America, at Boston.*		
1740	*Irish linen manufactories*, and English *steel* and *cutlery* flourish. *L. Holberg*, Danish dramatist.	1740. Tennessee first explored. 1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	1739. War with Spain 1740. Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.—Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manilla galleon.

D.	France.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
				1719. Italy:—Sicily invaded by the Spanish. 1720. Peace of Stockholm.—Tranquillity restored in the north. Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband. 1721. Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope.
				——Frederic —— Peace of Nystadt with Russia Russia:—Peter assumes the title "Emperor of all the Russias."
22	The king assumes the government. Duke de Bourbon, minister.			1721. Turkey:—Mahommed Effendi, ambassador to Paris. 1723. China:—Christians expelled. 1723. Italy:—John Gaston, (de Medici), grand duke of Tuscany. 1723. Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia. 1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope. 1725. Russia:—Catharine I., widow of Peter —— 1725. Turkey:—Partition treaty for seizing the north and west provinces of Persia.
1725	Congress of Cambray between England, France, Prussia, and Holland.	1725. :—Alliance of Vienna, Spain, and Austria.		
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.	1731. :—Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.		1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria. 1726. Turkey:—First printing press brought from Paris to Turkey. 1727. Russia:—Treaty with China
				——Peter II —— 1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad. 1728. Denmark:—Fire at Copenhagen, destroys the public library. —colony of Danes in Greenland.
[illegible]	Congress of Soissons dissolved, without effecting any thing.			1730. Denmark:—Christian VI. — 1730. Italy:—Clement XII., pope.
	tween England, France, and Holland.		1733. War of the Polish succession; Austria, Russia, and Denmark.	Russia:—Anne ——
			1735. Preliminaries of Vienna not concluded till 1738.	1733. Poland:—Frederic Augustus II The diet elect Stanislaus, but are compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederic.
			1740 War of the Austrian succession. Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States.	1734 Stanislaus besieged in Dantzic, escapes to Koningsberg.
1733	War of the Polish succession: France, Spain, and Sardinia		1741. The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, overrun Austria, take Prague, and crown Charles VI. emperor Treaty of Breslau with Austria.	1734. Turkey:—Turks driven from Persia by Nadir Shah. 1736. —war with Russia and Austria. 1737. Italy:—Francis, of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany. 1739. India:—Invaded by Nadir Shah who takes and plunders Delhi.
1735	Conquest of Lorraine.			1739. Turkey:—Turks defeated near Choczim.
1739	War of the Austrian succession—Marshal Belleisle and Broglio:	1739 :—War with England, for infractions of the Asiento treaty		1740. Italy:—Benedict XIV., pope Turkey:—The Turks invade Persia—are repulsed by Ashraf. —peace of Belgrade.
4	defeated by the allies at Dettingen.		1743 The French driven across the Rhine.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	AMERICA.	GREAT BRITAIN.
	Frederic the Great makes great improvements in *military tactics*—introduces *flying horse artillery*. *Durante* and *Leo*, celebrated musicians. *Handel*, and *Seb. Bach*, musical composers.	1745. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English.	1744. Naval victory over the French and Spanish fleets in the bay of Hieres. 1745. Scotch rebellion—Charles Edward lands in Scotland. 1746 he is defeated at Culloden.
1747	Indigo first produced in Carolina.	1747. *David Brainerd* and *Benjamin Coleman*, died.	1747. Victories over the French off Belle-isle and Cape Finisterre.
1748	*Mosheim*, ecclesiastical historian.	1749. English settlement in Nova Scotia.	1748. Peace of Aix la mutual restitution of con
1749	*Dr. Franklin's discoveries in electricity.*		
1752	England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.		1752. The new style introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	*British Museum founded.*	1752. Hostilities between Eng land and France on the boun 1754. Washington's mission to the French. 1755. Defeat of Braddock.	
	British. *Allan Ramsay.* *Shenstone.* *Gray.* *Collins.* *Akenside.* *Churchill.* *Helvetius, Fr.* *Racine, Fr.* *Gellert, Ger.* *Winckelmann, Ger.*	1756. Oswego and Ft. Granby taken by the French.	1756 "Seven Years' Subsidiary alliance with Prussia. Ministry of William Pitt, the elder.
		1757. Fort Wm. Henry captured. 1758. Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. Fort Du Quesne taken.	1757. Victory of Plassey, in India.
	John Rysbrach, sculptor. *Hogarth, Wilson, & Joshua Reynolds*, painters.	1759 Invasion of Canada—death of Wolfe—Quebec taken. Capture of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.	1759. Naval victories over the Lagros, and off Brest. Surat, in India, taken from the Dutch. 1760.—George III. — 1761. Earl of Bute, premier. 1762. War with Spain. Conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manila.
1761	Potatoes first planted in France, by Turgot. *Niebuhr's* travels in Arabia.	1763. End of the "Old French War."	1763. Peace of Paris
	Wesley & Whitefield preach.	1765. "American *Stamp Act*" resisted in Massachusetts and Virginia. First Colonial Congress at New-York.	
1764	Philadelphia Medical School, first in America.		1765. Bengal ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Allahabad.
1766	Wallis and Carteret's voyage of discovery in the South Seas.		

A.D.	France.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			1740. Prussia:—FREDERIC II. (the Great.) Prussia increases in importance.—War with Austria. Russia:—Ivan V.
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745. Charles dies at Munich. House of Lorraine:	1741. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland.
1746	The French victorious by land, but unsuccessful by sea.	1746. :—Ferdinand VI.	—Francis I. husband of Maria Theresa	Russia:—Elizabeth. ——
1747	War with Holland.	——		1743. —Peace of Abo with Sweden. 1743. Turkey:—War with Persia. —Defeat near Erivan. 1744. India:—Hostilities between French and English. 1744. Italy:—Savoy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take 1745. —Parma, Milan, and Placentia. —Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746. —French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy.
	Chapelle —— quests.	1748	Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Spain, and Prussia the only gainers by the war.	1746. Denmark:—Frederic V. —— 1747. Netherlands:—William IV. Persia:—Revolution: Nadir. Shah murdered. 1751. Holland:—William V stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bernstorff. Sweden:—House of Holstein Gottorp:—
	Colonies of Nova Scotia.		1756. Seven Years' War of Austria and Prussia. Invasion and conquest of Saxony, by Frederic II. Alliance with France.	——Adolphus Frederic —— 1751. Italy:—The Corsicans, under Paoli, revolt against Genoa. 1754. Turkey:—Othman III. 1755. First Prussian embassy to Constantinople 1756. India:—Calcutta taken by the Nabob of Bengal.
1757	Influence of Madame de Pompadour. War. Capture of Minorca from the English.		1757. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, Lessa, and Breslau. The French take Verdun and Bremen	1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III. 1757. Prussia:—Russian invasion. 1758. —victory of Lundorf. 1758. Italy:—Clement XIII., pope. 1759. Prussia:—The king defeated at Kunnersdorf. 1760. —Battle of Liegnitz.—Berlin taken India:—Shah Alim II. Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali.
1758	Invasion of Hanover Defeat at Crefeld, on the Rhine.		1758. French defeated at Crefeld.	
	French off Cape Ann. Attempt to invade Ireland	1759. —Charles III.	1759. and at Minden Victory at Maxen over the Prussians.—Dresden retaken.	1762. Russia:——Peter III. ——(six months).
1760	Loss of all Canada		1760. Great victory at Torgau, by Frederic.	——Catharine II. ——
1761	The Bourbon Family Compact. Siege and capture of Belle Isle, by the English.		1762. Prussians victorious at Freiburg.	1761. Poland: Stanislaus Poniatowski. 1765. India:—Treaty of Allahabad. —Establishment of a British empire
	between France, Spain and England.		1763. Peace of Hubertsburg. 1765. Joseph II. ——	1765. Italy: Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany. 1766. Denmark:—Christian VII. ——
1764	Expulsion of the Jesuits.			1766. Power of the Mamelukes in Egypt revived under Rodvan and Ali Bey.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN
			1766. American Stamp Act repealed.—New ministry under the Earl of Chatham.
1767	*First spinning machine* in England.		1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore.
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery. *Bruce* discovers the source of the Nile. *Royal Academy of Arts* in England; Joshua Reynolds, first president.	1768. Boston occupied by the British troops.	
1769	Letters of *Junius*.	1769. *Daniel Boone* explores *Kentucky*.	
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.		1770. Lord North, prime minister. 1771. The Falkland Islands ceded by Spain to Great Britain.
		1772. Hancock, S. Adams, and Patrick Henry, promote the revolution. 1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.	
1774	Captain Cook discovers New California.	1774. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	1774. The Boston Port Bill passed. 1774. Warren Hastings, governor general of India.
1774	The SPINNING-JENNY, invented by *Robert Arkwright*.		
1774	The Improved STEAM ENGINE, by *Watt* and *Bolton*.		
	In England. Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Littleton, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kaimes, Reid. *France.* Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussien, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthélemy, Buffon. *Ger.* Moshheim, Zimmerman, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, *Sw.* Linnæus, *It.* Metastasio, *Rus.* Kheraskov, Kostrov, Deerhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitzee.	1775. AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR: April 19, Skirmish at Lexington. June 17, Battle of Bunker's Hill Prescott, Putnam, & Warren. WASHINGTON, commander-in-chief. Montgomery takes St. Johns and Montreal, and falls at Quebec. 1776. The British troops evacuate Boston. Moultrie defeats the English at Sullivan's Island. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4. Americans (Sullivan) defeated at Flatbush, Aug Battle of White Plains. Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26–7. 1777. Arrival of Lafayette. Capture of Ticonderoga by the British July 5.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies. 1776. The city of London remonstrates against the American war. The British army takes possession of New-York. Hessians hired for service in America.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			Discipline of the Ottoman troops improved by Baron de Tott.
			1767. Spain :—Jesuits expelled. India :—Hyder Ali resists the English.
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		1768. War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
1769	Ministry of Duc d'Aiquillon.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Walachia and Moldavia.
1770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette.		1771. Sweden :—Gustavus III ———
		1772. Joseph II. with the Emperors of Russia and Prussia, dismember Poland, dividing it between themselves.	1772. First Partition of Poland.
1773	Madame du Barri rules the king.		1773. Ottoman Empire :—The Russians crossing the Danube, are repulsed by Ghazi Hassan. Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits.
1774	——Louis XVI.—— *Marie Antoinette*, queen :—Maurepas, prime minister.		1774. India :—Warren Hastings, first British governor-general. Russia :—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatscheff, calling himself Czar Peter. Ottoman Empire :—Abdul Hamid.—
			1775. Pope Pius VI. Spain :—Able ministry of Florida Blanca.
1776	Necker, comptroller-general. Franklin in Paris.		1776. Bassora surrendered to the Persians. East Indies :—Lord Pigot, governor-general, imprisoned by his own council.
			1777. Portugal :—Maria I. queen.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		1777 Battles of Bennington, Aug. 16; Brandywine, Sept 11, and Saratoga. Philadelphia taken by the English, under Cornwallis.——Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4.—Gates receives Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17. Articles of confederation, adopted Nov. 15.	
		1778. Alliance with France. Battle of Monmouth, Washington victorious, June 28. Arrival of the French fleet under D'Estaing. Massacre of Wyoming. Savannah taken by the English. 1779. Wayne recovers Stoney Point.	1778. Capture of Pondicherry in India.
		Paul Jones's Victory off Scotland. 1780. Battle near Camden: De Kalb killed. Treason of Arnold.	1780. War with Hyder Ali in India. War with Holland.
1731	*Herschel's* discovery of the *Georgium Sidus.*	1781. Battle of Cowpens, gained by Morgan. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 17.	1781. Victory off the Doggerbank.
1782	*Prussic acid* obtained in a separate state, by *Scheele.*	1782. Treaty with Holland, by J. Adams, Jay, Franklin, and Laurens.	
1783	*Air balloon* of Montgolfier.	1783. PEACE OF VERSAILLES: INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES acknowledged by Great Britain.	
1784	First American vessel in China. *Institution for the deaf and dumb* at Paris, by the Abbe de l'Epee. *Sunday schools* established in England, by *Robert Raikes.*	1784. New-York Chamber of Commerce founded.	1784. Pitt, the younger, premier. Peace with Tippoo Saib.
1785	Herschel's Telescopes.	1785. John Adams, 1st ambassador from the United States of America to Great Britain.	
1786	*Stenography*, by Taylor.	1786. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts.	1786. Pitt's Sinking Fund.
1787	*Panoramas* in London. First *spinning machine* in *France.*	1787. General Convention at Philadelphia. FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of the United States, adopted.	1788. The king insane.—Death of Charles Edward, the last pretender.
		1788. *Cotton* planted in Georgia. 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay, form the cabinet.	Trial of Warren Hastings.
	Talma, the celebrated tragedian.	1791. First United States Bank. 1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States *Mint* established.	1792. Provision for the gradual abolition of the slave trade.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1778	Alliance with America	1778. War of the Bavarian succession.—Bavaria seized by Germany.	
1779	Scheme to invade England from Normandy.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen.	
1780	Rochambeau sent to aid the Americans.		1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality—to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain.
1781	Necker resigns.		
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782. Punishment of death abolished. The Pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from hostilities against the church.	1782. Italy:—Pontine marshes drained. India:—Rise of Sindia—Tippoo, Sultan.
1783	Peace of Versailles.		1783. —alliance with the French.
	La Perouse's voyage of discovery.	1785. 2,000 religious houses suppressed by the emperor.	1786. Prussia:—Frederic William II.
1787	Financial difficulties — New taxation: Colonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.	1788. The emperor attempts to control the Universities.	1787. Russia:—War with the Porte. 1788. Spain:—Charles IV.
1789	FRENCH REVOLUTION begins.—Bastile taken and razed, July 14.—Lafayette, commander of the national guards.—Mirabeau, leading orator.	1790. Leopold II. —Congress of Reichenbach.	1789. Ottoman Empire: Selim II. 1790. Tuscany: Ferdinand III.
1791	Flight of the king to Varennes.—Lafayette resigns.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz. 1792.—Francis II. — French take Spires, Mentz, and Longwy—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmutz.	1792. Sweden.—Gustavus IV.
1792	War with Germany:—The France declared a republic. *Girondists* and *Mountainists.*		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
	Tom Paine, *Fisher Ames*.	1793. Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793. First coalition against France, directed by England—all Europe, except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey.
	Hannah More, *Gainsboro'*, *Moreland*. *Bognslawski*, *Krasiki*, Polish poets. *Alfieri*, Italian poet. *Gluck*, *Haydn*, *Mozart*, *Albrechtsbergen*, *Beethoven*.	1794. *Commercial treaty with England.* Commencement of the *navy*—6 frigates built.	British army defeated near Dunkirk.
			1795. War with Holland.
		1796. Washington declines a reëlection.	
		1797. John Adams, 2d president.	
		Difficulties with France.	
		1798. Regular army organized, Washington commander-in-chief.	1798. Second coalition against France.—Irish rebellion.—Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile. Wilberforce's motion to abolish the slave trade, lost, 87 to 83.
1799	*Pestalozzi*, system of elementary education. *Mungo Park's travels in Africa*, published.	1799. Death of Washington. Tennessee becomes a State.	
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland.—Malta taken.
1801	Iron railways in England. *Polytechnic school* in Paris.	1801. Thomas Jefferson, 3d President. Exports of United States, $93,000,000.	1801. Battle of Alexandria.—Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington.
1802	*First book-fair in New-York.*	1802. Ohio joins the Union; it has 76,000 inhabitants.	1802. Peace of Amiens
		1803. Purchase of Louisiana, for $15,000,000. U. States frigate Philadelphia, taken by the Tripolitans.	1803. Successful war in India
1804	*First Locomotive Steam Engine* used on the Merthyn Tydvil road in Wales.	1804. Decatur recaptures the Philadelphia. Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton.	1804 Pitt again premier.
		1805. Jefferson re-elected President: George Clinton, of *New-York*, Vice-President.	1805. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1793	The king and queen beheaded.	1793. First Coalition against France.	1793. Second Partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. Hayti independent republic, under Toussaint L'Ouverture.
	Reign of Terror.		
	Marat assassinated by Charlotte Corday.		
1794	Victories of Pichegru and Jourdan—the allies every where driven back. Revolution of the 9th Thermidor. Robespiere guillotined.		1794. Poland:—Revolt at Cracow.—Kosciusko, general-in-chief.—Russians defeated at Warsaw.
1795	NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, commander of the army; quells an insurrection in Paris.		1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Batavian Republic:—Shimelpennink.
1796	War in Italy. Battle of Lodi.		1796. Russia:—Paul I.
1797	Bonaparte's Austrian Campaign—Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine.		1797. Switzerland:—General Revolution—The French invade Berne—Helvetian Republic. Prussia:—Frederic William III.
	Peace of Campo Formio.		
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt is defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug. 1.	1798. Second Coalition against France.	1798. India:—Marquis Wellesley, governor-general.
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Bernadotte and Jourdan.—Return of Bonaparte.—Revolution of the 18th Brumaire—Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suwarrow, defeated near Milan.
1800	Battle of Marengo.	—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden.	1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII. Ionian Republic founded
1801	Peace of Lunevile.		1801. Russia: Alexander.
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian republic. Peace of Amiens. *Legion of Honor* instituted.		1802. Italian Republic—Bonaparte president.
1803	War with England. Bank of France.		1803. India:—Great Mahratta War.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as NAPOLEON I, Emperor of the French. Marshals Soult, Murat, Ney, &c.	1804. The emperor of Germany assumes the title of emperor of AUSTRIA.	1804. Russia: War with Persia.
1805	Austrian Campaign, Battle of Austerlitz.		
	Peace of Presburg. Napoleon Protector of the *Confederation of the Rhine.*		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1806	*Planet Juno* discovered. *Lewis & Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.*		1806. Fourth Coalition against France.
1807	FULTON'S FIRST SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF STEAMBOATS.	1807. Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason.	1807. Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
1808	General University established by Napoleon, to superintend national education. *Lithography* invented.	Slave trade abolished.	1808. The English, under Wellesley, enter Spain as allies.
	In England: *Flaxman, Westmacott, Chantrey*, sculptors. France: *La Grange, Mange, Haüy, Biot, B. St. Pierre*, poet.	1809. James Madison, 4th President. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1809. Fifth Coalition. Walcheren expedition.
1810	*First steamboat built in Europe.*		1810. War with Sweden.
		1811. Engagement between the 'President' and the 'Little Belt.' Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison. Population of the United States, 7,239,903.	1811 George, Prince of Wales, Prince Regent, (the king being insane). Population of Great Britain, 12,552,144.
1812	*American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, founded.	1812. WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull. Gen Hull surrenders Detroit to the British.	
1814	*Steam carriages* in England. *Gas* used for lighting the streets of London.	The Constitution captures the Guerriere: (First check of British naval supremacy.)	Lord Liverpool premier.
1815	*Safety lamp* invented by Sir *Humphrey Davy.* In England: *H. K. White, Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir W. Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hogg.* Bilderdyk, Dutch. German: W. Schlegel, F. Schlegel, Richter, Kotzebue: Weber and Spohr, musical composers. France: Mad. de Stael, Mad de Genlis, Chateaubriand Cuvier. Russia: Karamsin, Somorokor, Dmitriev, Krilov. Melendez Valdez, Spanish poet.	Wool victorious at Queenstown, Oct. 12. Captain Jones, in the Wasp, captures the Frolic, Oct. 18. The "United States," Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate Macedonian. The Constitution, Captain Bainbridge, captures the British frigate Java. Louisiana admitted into the Union. 1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames: Tecumseh killed. 1814. City of Washington burnt by the British. Peace of Ghent, signed Dec. 8 1815. Battle of New-Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan. 8. War against Algiers declared.	1813. Sixth Coalition against France—Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria. 1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain. 1815. Candy and Almora captured. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18

A.D.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1806	Victory of Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree.		1806. Holland:—Louis Napoleon, king. Prussia at war with France in alliance with Russia.
1807	War with Russia. Battle of Friedland.—Peace of Tilsit. Invasion of Portugal.		1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mustapha IV.
1808	French in Spain defeated at Vienna, by Sir Arthur Wellesley.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. " Joseph Napoleon. Naples:—Murat. Denmark:—Frederic VI Ottoman Empire:—Mahmoud II.
1809	Battle of Wagram—	Peace of Vienna. Metternich, minister.	1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII ——
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Louise.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—VENEZUELA declared independent.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Soult victorious in Spain—takes Badajos; is defeated by the English at Albuesa.		1811. NEW GRENADA declared independent.
1812	RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN. Battles of Smolensko and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army—and burned by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. INVASION OF RUSSIA by Napoleon—BURNING OF MOSCOW. Kutosoff pursues the retreating French. Poland:—Diet of Warsaw: the Poles declared a nation by Napoleon.
1813	Victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Dresden, over the allies.	1813. War of German independence. Austria joins the Coalition.	1813. South America:—Bolivar drives the Spaniards from Caraccas
1814	Battle of Leipsic—The allies enter Paris Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba House of Bourbon restored: —Louis XVIII.——	Bonaparte driven to the Rhine, loses his whole army.	1814. Union of Holland and Belgium—Peace of Kiel Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch.
1815	Bonaparte returns from Elba The hundred days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. BATTLE OF WATERLOO. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banished to St Helena.	1815. German League. Congress of Vienna.	1815. Netherlands:—William I.—— The "Holy Alliance"—Russia, Prussia, and Austria

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1815	New corn law in England. Polytechnic institution at Vienna. Manufactories introduced into Poland. The family of Rothschilds comes into notice at Frankfort. Abolition of the slave trade by the congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital $35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816. Bombardment of Algiers—The Dey compelled to make peace and abolish slavery.
1817	*Public schools* established throughout *Russia*. *Belzoni* penetrates the second pyramid of Gheza.	1817. James Monroe, 5th President. Mississippi admitted.	1817. Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers
1818	*Abolition of predial bondage* in Bavaria and Wirtemberg.	1818. Illinois admitted. War with the Seminoles.	
1819	*First passage of the Atlantic by steam*, by the Savannah—New-York to Liverpool.		
		1820. Maine admitted.	1820.– George IV.–
1821	Rise of mechanic institutions in England.	1821. Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted. Slavery compromise.	
1822	*Hieroglyphics deciphered*:—*Champollion*.—Sir William Herschel died.		
1823	Huskisson's *free trade* system in England. First *manufactory in Egypt*, established by Mehemet Ali.		1823. Canning ministry. The Ashantees in Africa defeated.
1824	*Inland navigation* of the United States: the great *Erie Canal* opened.	1824. Lafayette's visit. *Erie canal* opened. *Protective tariff*.	
1825	*Mail-posts in Prussia*.—*Steam navigation on the Rhine*. General *financial panic* in England. Vast increase of *periodical literature* in England, France, Germany, America, &c.	1825. J. Q. Adams, 6th President.	1825. Commercial treaty with Prussia.
1826	Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the *Voltaic battery*.		
			1827. Treaty of London in favor of Greece.
			1828. Wellington ministry—Disturbances in Ireland

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1816. Portugal:—John VI. ——in Brazil. Union of Naples and Sicily.
			1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands. India:—The cholera commences its ravages.
1818	Congress of Aix la Chapelle. —France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1818. Sweden:—Charles XIV. (Bernadotte.) India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown, and the British succeeds.
			1819. South America:—Republic of COLOMBIA:—Bolivar, President.
1821	Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia. —Alexander Ypsilanti defeated and carried prisoner to Austria.	1821 Hayti:—Boyer, emperor. South America:—PERU and GUATEMALA independent.
			1822. BRAZIL declared independent. Mexico:—Iturbide, emperor. Greek Revolution. Declaration of Independence. Massacre of Scio.
1824	——Charles X.——		1823. Italy:—Leo XII., pope. 1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. 1825. Russia:—Nicholas I.——
			1826. —War with Persia. Greece:——Missolongh. taken by the Turks.
			1827. Treaty between Russia and the Porte respecting Greece. Greece: Battle of Navarino.
1828	Fleet sent to Algiers.		Portugal:—Maria de Gloria, queen.—— —Rebellion in favor of Don Miguel as regent. 1828. War between Russia and the Porte.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
	In England: *Jeremy Bentham.* *Thomas Chalmers.* *Thomas Dick.* *W. Kirby.* *Hallam.* *Lingard.* *Wordsworth.* *Southey.* *Campbell.* *Moore.* *Leigh Hunt.* *Mrs. Hemans.* *Bulwer.* "*Barry Cornwall.*" Russia: *Kuramsin.* *Somorokov.* *Dmietriev.* *Krilov.* France: *Cuvier.* *Talma*, tragedian. *Segur.* *La Place.* *Beranger.* *Lamartine.* Germany: *Spohr.* *Mayerbeer.* *Kotzebue.* *Gall.* *Sparzheim.* Sweden: *Tegner.* *Dahlgren.* Italy: *Rossini.* *Paganini.*		
	U. S. A. *N. Webster.* *Irving.* *Cooper.* *Flint.* *Wirt.* *Marshall.* *Wheaton.* *Kent.* *Story.* *Gallatin.* *Livingston.* *Channing.*	1829. General Jackson, 7th President of the United States.	1829. Catholic emancipation. Captain Ross' voyage to discover a North West passage.
1830	*Liverpool and Manchester Railroad* opened. The two Landers succeed in tracing the *Niger* from Lake Tchad to the ocean.	1830. Treaty between the United States and the Porte.	1830.—William IV. Earl Grey, minister. Difficulties with China.
1831	The first newspaper in Constantinople.—The Factory Bill in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.	1831. The king of the Netherlands makes his award on the North Eastern Boundary, between the United States and the British provinces.	1831. Lord John Russel's *Reform Bill* introduced. Cholera first appears in England.
1832	*Reform Bill in England:—Extension of Suffrage.* *Trade unions* in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.	1832. War with the Winnebagoes and other Indian tribes.—Cholera in New-York.—Nullification in South Carolina.—General Jackson's celebrated proclamation.	1832. Reform Bill passed.
1833	*Girard College*, at Philadelphia, and the University of New-York, commenced.	1833. General Jackson re-elected to the Presidency. Removal of the Deposites of the United States from the U. S. Bank.	1833. Captain Ross returns from his voyage of discovery.
1834	*De Tocqueville's History of Democracy in America.* *Inquisition abolished in Spain.*	1834. The President censured by the Senate for removing the Deposites.	1834. Sir Robert Peel Premier.—Difficulties in Canada.
1835	*Slavery abolished in the British colonies.* *Boston and Lowell Railroad completed.*	1835. Great Fire in New-York.	
1836	James Smithson, of London, bequeaches £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an *Institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"* The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.	1836. The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States. Treaty with Morocco.	
1837		1837. The independence of Texas acknowledged. Martin Van Buren, 8th President.	1837.—Victoria.—

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1829	Algiers taken.		1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. Algiers taken by the French. VENEZUELA independent, General Paez, President.
1830	Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X abdicates. —Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans.) ——		1830. BELGIUM revolts from Holland, and is declared independent in August. 1830. Polish struggle for nationality, begins November 19. Brazil:—Revolution; Don Pedro II. 1831. Belgium:—Leopold I. —— The Poles victorious at Prayo. Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope. Poland:—Warsaw capitulates to Russia.
1832	Ministry of Marshal Soult.		1832. The kingdom of GREECE founded: ——Otho I. —— Poland:—The Insurrection crushed. 5000 families sent to Siberia. —University of Warsaw abolished.
		1833. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria.	1833. Spain:—Isabella. —— —Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—A constitutional monarchy. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali acknowledged by the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, President. 1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Don Miguel and Don Carlos.
	Death of Lafayette	1835	1835. The Plague in Egypt.
	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasburg.	—— Ferdinand I.	1836 Spain:—The Queen Regent adopts the constitution. Texas:—Battle of San Jacinto, Santa Anna taken prisoner. China:—A decree to expel all British and other barbarian merchants.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1837	S. F. B. MORSE takes out a patent for his Electro-magnetic Telegraph, (invented 1832.)	1838. The Exploring Expedition sails.	
	Suspension of specie payments by the Banks in the United States, in May.	1839. Disturbances on the "disputed territory," between Maine and New-Brunswick.	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzne.
1839	The Daguerreotype invented in Paris.		
	Improvement of the condition of the Jews in Russia.		
	An Antarctic Continent discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition.		1840. The uniform *Penny Postage* system established.
1840	*Penny postage* system in England.		Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg.
	Persecution of the Jews at Damascus.		War with China, to enforce the opium trade.
	Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph patented in England.		War in Syria:—Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France.
		1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th President. He dies April 4, just one month after his inauguration. John Tyler, succeeds him, as 10th President. Congress meets in extra session, May 31. Sub-Treasury Act repealed, Aug. 9. Bankrupt Act passed, August 18.	1841. The war with China ended: $6,000,000 received as a ransom for Canton
1842	The *Croton Aqueduct* in New-York completed.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island.	1842
		Treaty between the United States and England, settling the north-eastern boundary.	
	Bain's electro-magnetic Telegraph patented in London.		Treaty of peace with China.
			1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1844	"*Anti-rentism*" broached in the State of New-York.	1844. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New-York.	1844. Daniel O'Connell's trial and imprisonment—the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	A great defection from the Romish church, under the preaching of *Ronge*, in Germany.	1845. Treaty with China. James K. Polk, 11th President.	1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the north west passage.
	Lord Rosse's Telescope	1846. War with Mexico: Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8. Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.	
	Gutta Percha in use.		
1845	Completion of the *Thames Tunnel*, March 25.		
1846	The *Planet Neptune*, predicted by Le Verrier, discovered by Dr. Galle, of Berlin, Sept. 23.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
[illegible]	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. New Treaty of commerce with England, July 3.	1838. Mexico:—The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French.
			1839. Peace between France and Mexico.
			China:—The Opium trade forbidden.
		Ferdinand crowned at Milan, September 6.	Turkey at war with Egypt.
			India:—Ghuzne taken by the British.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham.		1840. China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade.
			Holland:—William I. abdicates:
			——William II. ——
	Guizot, minister for foreign affairs.		Syria:—St. Jean d'Acre taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks
	The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honors at the Invalides, in Paris.		1841. China:—Canton capitulates, $6,000,000 paid in one week, as a ransom for the city.
			Mexico:—Santa Anna enters the capital, and places himself at the head of the government.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.		1842. India:—Insurrection in Affghanistan.
			1843. Temporary surrender of the Sandwich Islands to Great Britain, compelled by Lord Geo. Paulet.
1844	The Duke de Nemours appointed Regent, in the event of the king's death.		Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept a constitution, Sept. 15.
			The Society Islands seized by a French squadron—restored by the government.
			India:—Scinde annexed to the British empire.
	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26.		1846. Poland:—A powerful, but unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow, Feb. 23.
			Rome:—Pius IX., pope; elected June 6.
			Poland:—Cracow deprived of its independence, Nov. 16.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
		1846. The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the North-Western Boundary, signed at London, June 18.	
		Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6.	
		New Tariff bill passed, establishing *ad valorem* duties.	
		Battle of Monterey, September 23.	
		Tampico occupied, November 14.	
		1847. Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22.	1847. Severe famine in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States.
		Battle of Sacramento, Feb. 26.	
		Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29.	
		Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18.	The Bogue forts in China taken and destroyed, April 26.
		Battle of Contreras, August 20.	
		Armistice, Aug. 21.	
		Hostilities renewed, September 7.	
		Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8.	
		Battle of Chepultepec, Sep. 12.	
		Mexico surrenders, Sept. 14.	
1848		1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico, signed at Guadaloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 22.	1848. Civil war in Ireland.
	The cultivation of the *Tea plant* in the United States, commenced by J. Smith, near Greenfield, South Carolina.		John Mitchell, tried and condemned to transportation, May 26.
		Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain.	
	Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, opened July 29.	First deposit of California gold in the mint, Dec. 8.	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July 25.
	Emigration from Europe to America during this year, 300,000.		
			Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5.
			Return of Ross's expedition, Nov.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1847	Reform Banquets in Strasburg, Chartres, &c.	1847. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	1847. Prussia:—Frederic William grants a constitution, Feb. 8.
	Michelet's Lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec.		Hayti:—Soulouque, President, March 2.
	Abd-el-Kader captured, Dec. 22.		Algiers—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner to France, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8.		1848. Sardinia:—Charles Albert protests against the encroachment of Austria, and calls out an army of 25,000 men, Jan. 10.
	Proposed Banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21.		Naples:—Rebellion at Palermo, Jan. 12.
	REVOLUTION COMMENCED, Feb. 22.		Sardinia:—Charles Albert proclaims a constitution, Feb. 8.
	Barricades erected, Feb. 23.		Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montes—the king abdicates in favor of his son,
	Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24.		——Maximilian II. —— March 22.
	Provisional government established.		
	Lamartine, Provisional President, Feb. 24.		
	French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.		
	Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4.		
	Bloody Insurrection in Paris, June 23-25.		
	Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24.		
	Paris in a state of siege.		
	New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4.		
	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected President, Dec. 10.		
		Charles Albert enters Milan, March 23.	
			Denmark:—Revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March 26.
			Sicily declared independent, April 3.
			Holland receives a constitution, April 17.
			Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April 25.
			Sicily:—The Duke of Genoa elected king, July 10.
			India:—Insurrection in Ceylon, Aug. 16.
			Armistice signed between Denmark Prussia and Sweden, Aug. 26.
		The Ban Jellachich appointed governor of Hungary, Oct. 3.	India:—The British make an unsuccessful attempt on Moultan.
			Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, Sept. 2.
		Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6.	Hungary:—Kossuth appointed President of the Defence Committee, and Dictator, Oct.
		1848. The Emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11.	
		Windischgratz appointed commander of the imperial army.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1849	A *new planet* discovered by *Gasparis*, at Naples.	1849. Zachary Taylor, 12th President.	1849. Moultan, in India, taken Jan. 3.
	Magnetic Telegraph lines in use in the United States in 1849, 10,000 miles. Rail Roads 6,000 "		
	Tubular Bridge in Anglesea, England.		
	Magnetic Clock, invented by *Dr. Locke*, at Cincinnati.		
	Emigration from Europe to America, during this year, at the rate of 1000 a day.		
1850	Great agitation on the *Slavery Question* in the United States Congress.	1850. John C. Calhoun died at Washington.	1850. The war in Lahore finished, and the Punjaub annexed to the British crown.
	The *Pekin Monitor*, a new paper, printed in China	Attempted invasion of Cuba:—600 adventurers under Lopez, repulsed at Cardenas, May.	
	The Sultan of Turkey, grants permission to the Jews to build a temple on Mount Zion.	Death of Gen. Taylor, July 9.	
	A University founded at Sydney, New South Wales.	Millard Fillmore, 13th President.	
		California admitted, 31st State.	
		Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas.	
	Deaths in 1850: U. S. A. — *A. Judson.* *S. M. Fuller,* *M. L. Davis.* EUROPE. — Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Neander, Zschokke, Berzelius, Balzac.	New-Mexico and Utah admitted as Territories.	
		Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress.	
		Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.	
			A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects.
			Sir Robert Peel dies July 2.
			Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1848. The Emperor issues a proclamation against the city.	1848
		Kossuth withdraws his army from Vienna, Oct. 27.	
		The Imperialists take possession of Vienna, Nov. 2.	Rome:—Mazzini's proclamation, Oct. 23. Prussia:—The king prorogues the Assembly, Nov. 9. —The Burgher Guard of Berlin refuse to give up their arms. The city in a state of siege, Nov. 12. Rome:—Count Rossi, the Pope's prime-minister, assassinated, Nov. 16. India:—Great battle near Ramnuggur, Nov. 22.
		Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2. —Francis Joseph	Rome:—The Pope escapes in disguise, Nov. 24. Hungary declared independent, Dec. 1849. India:—Moultan taken by the British, Jan. 3. Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional Government proclaimed, Feb. 9.
		1849. A new Constitution promulgated March 4. Brescia taken by Haynau, March 30.	Rome:—Republic proclaimed, Feb. 9. Sicily:—A new Constitution conceded by Naples, March 6. Sardinia:—Charles Albert defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novarra, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son. ——Victor Emanuel.—— India:—The Punjaub annexed to the British Empire, March 29. Italy:—Insurrection in Genoa, April 1.
		Russia comes to the aid of Austria against Hungary, April 26.	Rome:—The French army arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29.
		Haynau takes command of the Austrian army in Hungary, June.	Rome surrenders to the French, July 2. Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3. Rome:—The government placed in the hands of the Pope's commissioners, Aug. 3.
		Görgey traitorously surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 11.	Kossuth escapes into Turkey. Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22.
[illegible]	Louis Philippe dies in England		1850. Rome: The Pope returns, April.
			Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects; is forced to submit. China:—The Emperor Tau-Kwang dies; ——Sze-hing succeeds.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1850	On the subject of the Mobbing of Marshal Haynau during a visit to a London brewery, notes pass between Austria and Great Britain, terminating in a threat of retaliation on the part of the latter, Sept.—Nov.	1850. California admitted as a State, Sept. *Fugitive Slave Bill* passed, Sept. *Disunion Meetings* held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19.	1850. Great excitement and agitation in England respecting a dispute on doctrine between the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Dr. Gorham, one of his clergy. The Privy Council's decision in favor of the latter afterwards ratified by the Courts.
	A Memorial for the annexation of Canada to the U. S. received in five hours the signatures of 300 merchants, landowners, and professional men, in Montreal, Oct. 10.	Union Meetings held at Mobile, Dayton, and New York, in Oct.; at Philadelphia, and Manchester, N. H., in Nov.; and at Bath, Me., in Dec.	Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the North Star returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The Prince Albert arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1.
	Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.	The Advance and Rescue, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23', Oct. 1.	
	North-West Passage discovered by Capt. McClure (Br. Navy) in the Investigator, Oct. 26.		Appointment by the Pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England, causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord J. Russell, the premier, Nov.
	The British Consul at Charleston calls the attention of the Governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec.	Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6).	
	Deaths in 1850: U. S. A. *J. C. Calhoun*, Senator, U. S. *Sam. Miller*, D.D. *Z. Taylor*, President, U. S. A.	Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17. Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.	English forces defeated by the Caffres in South Africa, with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat to their fort, Dec. 29.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1850	President creates his uncle Jerome a Marshal of France, Jan. 1.	1850. Prussia:—The King takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22.	
	300 Soldiers drowned at Angiers by fall of a bridge, Apr. 15.	Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.	
	French Ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16.	Wurtemburg denounces the insidious ambition of the King of Prussia, and announces a league between Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15.	
	New Electoral Law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31.	Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from the Prussian league, June 30.	
	Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21.	Treaty of Peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.	
	Dotation Bill, giving the President 2,160,000 francs ($405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.	A Congress of Deputies from the States included in the Prussian Zollverein opened at Cassel, July 12.	1850. Denmark: Bloody but indecisive battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig Holsteiners, July 25
		Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.	
		Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the Elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate, to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.—Nov.	
		Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian King's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.	Yucatan: — Battle, near close of the year, between the Whites and Indians; latter victorious; 300 Whites killed.
		The Russian Ambassador at Vienna announces that the Czar "would consider the continuance of the Prussian policy in the Electorate as a *casus belli*," Nov. 11.	
		Treaty of Amnesty announced at Berlin, Dec. 3.	
		France protests, and Great Britain remonstrates, at Vienna, against the proposed extension of the Germanic Confederation beyond the Alps, Dec.	

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Unqurta, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou, March 4. A Company of Gipsies from England arrive in Cecil county, Maryland, U. S., bringing with them all their wandering habits and peculiarities, March. According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons, there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic Chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total nonconformist churches, 14,340. *Exhibition* of the Works of *Industry of all Nations* inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1. Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior. Daguerre, the discoverer of the *Daguerreian* or *Photographic Art*, dies, aged 61, July 10. The Oath of Abjuration (Jew) Bill passes the British House of Commons, with only verbal protests from the objecting minority, July 3; but is refused a second reading in the House of Lords, July 17.	1851. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of Governor, Feb. 3. Erie Canal Enlargement Bill defeated in the N. Y. Senate by the withdrawal or resignation of 12 democratic members, Apr. 16; but afterwards passed by a new Legislature. Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, Boston Harbor, carried away. It was last seen standing about 3 o'clock, P.M., April 16. Arrest of a notorious band of desperadoes in Michigan, Apr. 21. Initial point of the Boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32 22 north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the center of the bed of the river, by the American and Mexican Commissioners, and a monument erected recording the same, April 24. President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, Apr. 25. Convention of Delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without coöperation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8. Erie railroad opened from New York city to Dunkirk, 469 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15. Riot, with loss of life, at Hoboken, N. J., between Germans and "short-boy" rowdies from New York, May 26. Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of $12,000,000.	1851. A strong force of Caffres attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope—repulsed, loss 20 killed. The Caffre chief, Hermanus, with a body of Caffres and Hottentots, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3,000 Caffres attack the Colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 160 killed, Jan. . Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, 90 Caffres killed, 230 taken prisoners, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany, join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June. The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet. The Prohibited Affinity Marriage Bill lost in the House of Lords, Feb. 25; Lord Campbell and the Ecclesiastical Bench voting against it.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	Ministry resign, Jan 3. Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.		1851. Denmark: — The Government of Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation. Jan. 10. The Austrians complete their military possession of Hamburg, Jan. 31, and the new government issues its proclamation, declaring its resumption of the seignorial rule of the King of Denmark, Feb. 2. Danish mining operations in Greenland produce large quantities of copper ore, yielding about 60 per cent.
		The Austrian Government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian Refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Bathyany, Feb. 17.	
		Charles L. Brace, an American arrested and imprisoned in Hungary, on a charge of "being a member of the democratic committee, an agent of Ujhazy and Cretz, and of traveling with revolutionary writings, to spread revolutionary movements," May 23.	Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb. East Indies:—Fort of the celebrated pirate Sultan of Soloo destroyed by the Spanish Government of Manilla, Feb. 28. Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French Governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, signed by the minister of foreign relations and M. Perrin, the French commissioner, March 25.
	The Sub-Committee of the Assembly appointed by the Committee of Revision to ascertain the petitions, reports, that up to July 1, the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons, thus classified: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,143—July 5.	Inauguration of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, May 31.	New Granada:—Congress adjourns. It passed a law abolishing slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. May 29.
		The Germanic Diet, in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question." July 17.	Italy:—An earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Volture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3,000 persons are said to have perished. July 14.
	The question of revision of the Constitution again taken in the Assembly, when a minority was declared 97 less than the three-fourths required by the Constitution, July 19.		Ecuador:—Gen. Diego Novoa, President of the Republic, seized and put on board a government vessel by Gen. Urbina, who assumes the administration of the Government. July 17.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1851	The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common council men, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine. They are entertained with dinners, balls, sham fights, and reviews of troops —Aug. 1. The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1.	1851. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco hang a man for stealing, June 10, and another, July 11. Gov. McDougal of California issues his proclamation, warning the citizens of the State against "vigilance committees," and calls upon all persons to aid in sustaining the law, July 21. Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12. The people of Litchfield county, Connecticut, celebrate the 200th anniversary of its settlement, Aug. 13 and 14. Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition. Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21. Riot, with loss of life, at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11. U. S. brig Dolphin sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct. Cotton-planters' convention (300 members) meets at Macon, Ga. Its object being to prevent fluctuations in the price of cotton. Little harmony of views or concord of action manifested. Oct. U. S. steam frigate Mississippi sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France. The Mississippi proceeds on her voyage with Kossuth's companions, reaching New York Nov. 10. Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovations are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the President, Sept. to Dec.	1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defense association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19. The American yacht "America," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22. Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovations are offered him in various parts of the country He leaves for the United States, Nov. The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed, Oct. 17. Opened for public use Nov 13. A fourth presidency contemplated for British India, and a proposal made to remove the seat of government from Calcutta to Lahore, Nov.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	REVOLUTION: L. N. Bonaparte by a *coup d'état* seizes the reins of government; dissolves the national assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the principal red-republicans and socialists; constitutes an entire new ministry. The President orders an instant restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The revolution creates an intense excitement. The vote of the army shows a large majority for L. N. Bonaparte. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army, and a "state of siege" in 32 departments, crushes all opposition. The elections, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of L. N. Bonaparte as President for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions. Dec. 1-20.	1851. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monza declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19. By cabinet letters, the Emperor of Austria declares that his ministers "are responsible to no other political authority than the throne," that "the Reichstadt is to be considered as the council of the throne," and the minister president is to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1849." Aug. 20. Louis Kossuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death *in contumaciam*, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22. The question of the admission of Jews to judicial office in Prussia, brought to a partial termination by their permission to study law, Oct.	1851. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. June. Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and elects Albaunaz President. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro President. Aug. 4. West Indies:—Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5. Cuba:—Expedition against Cuba under General Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans Aug. 3, and Key West 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly *garoted*, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez, are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. $70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9 Mexico:—General Mariana Arista inaugurated President, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others, issue *pronunciamentos* against the general government. Some fighting follows, with varied success, Sept.—Oct.—Nov. Greece: Lord Palmerston's note to the Greek government produces a great sensation at Athens. Nov. Chili: Earthquake at Valparaiso—the most violent since that of 1822, few lives lost, but great destruction of property, April 2. Insurrection at Santiago, suppressed after two hours' street fighting, April 20. Rebels under Cruz defeated by Bulnes at Longomilla, Dec. 8.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1851	The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, with a loss of thirty killed, and 69 wounded, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26-27. *Deaths in* 1851. U. S. — *J. J. Audubon*, *S. Olin*, *J. F. Cooper*, *T. H. Gallaudet*, *S. G. Morton*. Europe. — J. Pye Smith, Bexley, Joanna Baillie, Codrington, Sheil, Lingard, Daguerre, Soult, Oersted, Jacobi.	1851. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec 24. By joint resolution, the Governor of Georgia is authorised and requested to withdraw the block of marble contributed to the Washington monument by the resolution of the General Assembly of Febr'y, 1850, with the inscription, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was," and to cause another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the State arms thereon, and to be sent to the monument, Dec. 31. Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.	
1852	Immigration into California, U. S., from Asia is so large as to require special Legislation—April. Extensive fires in the Antilles, March 2; California, U. S., June 17 and Nov. 2 (nearly destroying two cities!) Canada, (at Montreal) July 8.	1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Filmore—Jan. 23. The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Some of the papers saved, but a large mass of documents destroyed—Feb. 1. Señor Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans at the time of the Cuban riots, and who fled the city from fear of violence, arrives at New Orleans, is saluted, and resumes his duties as consul—Feb. 9. Gold Medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York. Feb. 10. Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1,218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district, with a population of not less than 2,000 slaves" Feb. 10. Homœopathic College at Cleveland, Ohio, mobbed and interior destroyed, in consequence of remains of subjects, taken from the burial-ground, being discovered near the College. Feb. 16.	1852. Lord Granville, by his note to the American minister, in relation to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British man-of-war Express, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act, and has no hesitation in offering ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements. Jan. 10. Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the McKenzie river, and from its mouth eastward, 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851			1851. China:—Imperial court seriously alarmed at the progress of the disturbance in the Southern provinces. June. A large portion of the Chinese part of Hong Kong destroyed by fire; from 470 to 500 houses destroyed, including all the printing offices and the finest edifices and public buildings. Many lives lost. Dec. 26-28.
1852	President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property. Jan. 22.	1852. The Emperor of Russia visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.	1852. Argentine Confederation:—General Urquiza, Commander of the liberating army, completes the passage of the Parana with 28,000 men, 50,000 horse, and 50 pieces of artillery, and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres. Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (10 miles from Buenos Ayres,) between Urquiza with 30,000 men and 50 cannon, and the troops of Rosas, 25,000 men and 90 cannon; results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England. During the night, the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor. Feb. 3. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres Feb. 18. —Urquiza, Director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed. Sept. 10. —The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations. Oct. 13. Belgium:—Formation of a new ministry at Brussels, of the moderate party under M. de Brouckere. Nov. 1. The law against the liberty of the press is adopted in the Chamber of Representatives. Dec. 1. Cuba:—The police of Havana discover and capture the press of the paper, "The Voice of the People," with the materials and forms for the fourth number. The proprietors and employes are arrested. Aug. 23. The barque Cornelia, having cleared at Havana, is brought to and boarded at the mouth of the harbor and the mail-bags rifled. Sept. 23. A few days after, the United States mail steamship Crescent City is refused permission to land her passengers and mails at Havana, and ordered to quit the port—Captain-General Concha objecting to the purser of the vessel, Mr. Smith, alleged to be the reporter of false news to the New York papers. On Oct. 14, the Crescent City again enters Havana harbor, with Mr. Smith as purser. Gov. Concha refuses to allow passengers or mails to be landed, and forbids all intercourse between the ship and shore. The Captain protests to the American Consul, and leaves the harbor.

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1852	Great floods in the United States, March, April, Sept., and Dec.; in England, Nov. and Dec.; on the continent of Europe, Sept.	1852. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.	
	Telegraphs across the English Channel.	Riot during election at St. Louis, April 5.	1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha, laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin. June 1.
	Earthquakes in Cuba August 2 and Nov. 26; in Manilla and adjacent parts, Sept. 16, Oct. 18; at Acapulco, Dec. 4; in the Eastern Archipelago, Nov. 27 and Dec. 21.	First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia, organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24.	
	At Stafford House, in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov. 26.	Convention for revising the Constitution of Louisiana, July 5.	Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics' wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15.
		Kossuth continues to be feted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16.	
	Punishment of Death restored in Tuscany.	Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York with great pomp and magnificence, July 20.	
	Fall in England of the protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months—Dec. 20.	Great Britain insists upon the convention of 1818, respecting North American fisheries, being carried out by the United States, and sends armed vessels to the coast of New Brunswick, etc. The United States government dispatches the war steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Perry on board, to the disputed fishing grounds; some sixty fishing vessels are boarded, and furnished with information and advice. July—Aug.	
		Commodore McCauley, commander of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, by proclamation, withdraws his protection from American vessels proceeding to the Lobos Islands for guano, Oct. 18. This difficulty with Peru settled by the withdrawal of American pretensions, Nov. 15.	Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His funeral obsequies take place in London with great pomp, Nov. 18.
	Deaths in 1852. U. S.: *H. Clay, S. Nott, M. Stuart, D. Drake, J. H. Paine, H. Greenough, Amos Lawrence, Mitchelder, J. Vanderlyn, D. Webster, J. L. Kingsley, J. P. Norton.* EUROPE: Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee.	Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston with much state, Nov. 15.	Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 20.
		The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1.	By a decree of the Governor General of British India, the province of Pegu is annexed to the British dominions, Dec. 20.
		Immigration, 375,000.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by the five powers, England, France, Prussia, Bavaria and Greece, in reference to the affairs of Greece. None but a prince of the Greek religion is hereafter to ascend the throne of Greece, Nov. 18.
			Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loo; lasts several weeks. Feb.
1852	President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Chateau D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16.		India:—The Burmese evacuate and burn Prome, Sept. 19. The British under Godwin take it with a loss of 38 men, Nov. 21.
			Italy:—The Grand Duke of Tuscany, refuses to give audience to an English Protestant deputation in favor of Rosa and Francisco Madiai, Oct. 25.
			—The punishment of death is reëstablished in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10.
	A decree of the President convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.		—The Pope addresses a letter to the King of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20.
	The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria, Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,189 in favor of re-establishing the empire, against 253,145 negative, and 63,326 void ballots.		—At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U. S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the Pope, Dec. 26.
			Liberia: President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan 15.
		A treaty of peace between the courts of Vienna and Rome is ratified, stipulating that the former shall maintain in the territories of the Pope, 12,000 infantry and 1,400 cavalry, for whom $18,000 monthly are to be paid by the Papal government. Nov. 10.	
	The Senate goes in a body to St. Cloud, to announce officially the result of the election to Louis Napoleon, and hail him Emperor, Dec. 1.	1852. The Emperor of Austria visits the King of Prussia at Berlin, Dec. 17.	Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21.
			The French Count Boulban de Raousset, who led an enterprise upon Sonora, is defeated at Hermosillo, and his expedition completely overthrown, Nov. 1.
	At the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, under the name of NAPOLEON III, Dec. 2.		Spain:—A priest, aged 63, attacks with a dagger, and wounds the Queen of Spain, on her return from celebrating at the cathedral a *Te Deum* for the birth of her child, Feb. 2. He is tried, convicted, degraded from his priestly office, and suffers death from the garrote, 7th.
		Prussia:—The bill for biennial parliaments becomes a law, Dec. 23.	Ninety-five Americans belonging to the Lopez expedition, who had been sent to Spain, arrive at New York, March 13, having been liberated by the Queen.
			—The Cortes dissolved by royal decree, for having elected De la Rosa, the anti-ministerial candidate their president, Dec. 2.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1853	Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June 22.	1853. Caloric ship Ericsson makes her trial trip to the Potomac, Jan. 11.	1853. Mr. Ingersol, American envoy, feted at Liverpool and Manchester, Jan. 4–7.
		Adverse decision of Napoleon, arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the General Armstrong, read at Washington. Jan. 17.	Sandilli and other Caffre chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9.
	The first Norwegian railway opened July 4.		
		Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected President and Vice-President for four years from 4th March next, Feb. 9.	Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28.
		W. R. King sworn in as Vice-President, at Cumbre, Island of Cuba, Consul Sharkey administering the oath, March 24.	Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14.
	The American expedition under Com. Perry arrives at Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the Imperial commissioners the letter from the American President; a few days after leaves the island, to return in the spring.	Second American Arctic expedition leaves New York, May 31.	Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7.
		Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters, adopted by a vote of 36,672 in favor, 3,351 against, June 7.	Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12.
	Over 60,000 pilgrims enter Aix-la-Chapelle, to visit the exhibition of the relics, July 17.	Crystal Palace at New York opened in presence of the President of the United States, etc., July 14.	The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1852. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. 25. Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.
1853	The Pantheon at Paris re-opened as the Church of St. Genevieve, Jan. 3. Russia, Austria, and Prussia at last acknowledge Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, Jan. 11. Marriage of the Emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. Amnesty granted to 4,312 political prisoners and exiles, Jan. 30. General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the Count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. 5. Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. 17. Subsequently granted. Funeral of Jane, Rossail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March 13. Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March 20. A peace address, signed by 4,000 bankers, merchants, bankers and traders, is presented to Napoleon III. at the Tuileries, by Englishmen, March 28. A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the Emperor, or to subvert the Imperial government, is passed, May 25.	1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1. Attempt on the life of Emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18. Baden:—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason in publishing his "Introduction to the History of 19th century." Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed, March 5. Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, March 29. Austria recals her minister from Berne, May 20.	1853. Belgium:—A maritime congress assembles at Brussels, Aug. 23. —Marriage of the Duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Arch-Duchess Maria, Aug. 23. Canada and New Brunswick:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6-9. —The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant-Governor, in presence of 25,000 persons, Sept. 14. China:—Nankin taken by the rebels; Tartar garrison (20,000) massacred; March 19. Amoy captured, May 19. Denmark:—Parliament prorogued, and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July 19. Hawaii:—Small-pox rages, having carried off since May 1,805 out of a population of 60,000 persons, Aug. 31. Holland:—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. 8. India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah; Sir J. Cheape defeats Mea Toon, March 19. Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 19,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland, follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16. The Pope prohibits the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his dominions, May 10. Gavazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11. Conspiracy in Rome, 146 arrests, Aug. 15. Order signed for immediate release of Miss Cunningham at Lucca, Oct. 9. New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15. Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. 5. Santa Anna having been elected President, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April 17

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
		1853. Great heat throughout the country—thermometer every where 100° Fah. Deaths from it in New York city in four days, 400, Aug. 11–14.	1853. Naval Review at Spithead, in presence of the Queen, Aug. 11.
			Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. 29.
		Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9.	
1853	A great national horse-show at Springfield, Mass., U. S., Oct. 19–21.		Deputation from the Protestant Alliance, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, waits upon Lord Clarendon, to state the case of Miss Cunningham, arrested at Lucca for distributing Italian Bibles, etc., and to urge the government to procure her immediate liberation, Sept. 28. A deputation of clergymen and others, headed by Sir Culling Eardley, wait upon Lord Clarendon and thank him and the government for the exertions which have been made, Oct. 27.
		"Great Republic," vessel of 4,000 tuns, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.	
	The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. 6.	Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26.	
		Inauguration of the Washington aqueduct. President Pierce turns the first turf, Nov. 9.	
	Duel between Soulé and De Turgot, American and French ministers to Spain, Dec. 18.		Bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel erected in front of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, Oct. 3.
		A mob of men and women demolish the railroad track near Erie, Penn., Dec. 9, and repeat the outrage, Dec. 27.	
	Cholera prevails in Europe.		Captain Inglefield, of the Phœnix, arrives from the Arctic regions, with the news of the discovery of the North-west Passage, on Oct. 26, 1850, by Captain McClure of the Investigator, Oct. 7.
		Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.	
	Several new asteroids discovered, raising the number to 27, between the planets Mars and Jupiter.		
		Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the Bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country ignominiously.	The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown—the young Earl of Shrewsbury giving £15,000 towards its erection—Dec. 12.
	Deaths in 1853: U. S.: *C. B. Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf.* Europe: Arago, Von Buch, Dacres, Mrs. Opie, Wardlaw.		
		Immigration, 368,000.	The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germains, Dec. 15.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1853	Plot to assassinate the Emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7.	1853, An Austrian war vessel in the port of Smyrna, seizes and attempts to carry off Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, traveling under an American passport, who claims protection of American flag. An American frigate places the Austrian under her guns, and Koszta's release is imperatively demanded, June 21.	1853. Persia:—Earthquakes destroy Shiraz, (12,000 lives lost,) May 9; and Teheran, July 11.
			Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17.
			Portugal:—Maria (Queen) dies, Nov. 10.
	A Roman circus of great size discovered at Tours, Aug. 31.	Austrian government protests against proceedings of Captain Ingraham at Smyrna, in a circular addressed to the European courts, Aug. 1, and through its envoy addresses a note to the American government on the same subject, Aug. 29.	Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Queen Isabella, in commemoration of her birth-day, orders three screw-frigates to be constructed, to be called after the three queens from whom she derives the crowns of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre, Oct. 10.
			Switzerland:—Insurrection in Friburg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April 22.
	The Duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans House, effects a reconciliation with the Count de Chambord, Nov. 17.		Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 15.
		EASTERN AFFAIRS.—WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA. Prince Menschikoff sent by the Emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte, May 21, June 15. The Russians cross the Pruth, 120,000 strong, June 21-28.—The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 20; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmutz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 3. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. Russia declares war against Turkey, Nov. 11. The Anglo-French fleet enters the Dardanelles, Oct. 4, and the Bosphorus, Nov. 15. Turks beaten and massacred at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. Russians uniformly victorious in Asia. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.	
	Inauguration of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.		

A. D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1854	Deputation of "Friends" presents to the Emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. 10.	1854. The steamer San Francisco founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the Three Bells, Kilby, and Antarctic, Jan. 5.	1854. Parliament opened by Queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31.
	Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March 12.	Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York city, Jan. 9.	
	Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, March 23.	Outrages on the railroad near Erie, Pa., renewed by mobs of women, Jan. 17, 31.	
	In Turkey, the possessions of the Mosques to be declared the property of the State from March 27.	Skirmishes between U. S. troops and Apache and Utah Indians, March 5, 30.	The Queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11.
	The first *railway* is opened in *Brazil*, the Emperor and Empress being present at the inauguration, April 30.	Certain sections of the "Maine Liquor Law" decided to be unconstitutional in Massachusetts, March 13.	
		Miss Dix's bill for ameliorating the condition of the indigent insane, vetoed, April 20.	A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26.
	The changes introduced in the Ottoman Empire by the influence of the Allied Powers, amount to a revolution in its social condition.	Great flood in the Connecticut river, hundreds driven from their dwellings, May 1.	
	Marked increase in the numbers and prosperity of Christians in Turkey; Mohammedan population, except in Bosnia, rapidly dying out.	Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; New Market, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30.	Launch of the "Royal Albert," the Queen christening the vessel, May 13.
	Cross raised in a Catholic burying ground belonging to the French, in Turkey.	Riots in Michigan, April 17; at Boston, (attempt to rescue a fugitive slave,) May 26; at New York and Brooklyn, (papist interference with street-preaching,) May 28, June 4, 11.	Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the Queen, June 10.
		San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, Cyane, July 13.	

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss, in less than one minute, of 200 lives, and $4,000,000 of property, April 16.
		1854. Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 20.	Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1.
			India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of vast magnitude opened, April 8.
			—Day of humiliation and prayer for success of the British arms, observed at Bombay and all over India, by the natives, as well as the Europeans, July 16.
			Italy:—Shocks of earthquake in the country between Florence and Rome, May.
1854	The Emperor and Empress attend the first agricultural exhibition ever held in Paris, June 9.		—Railway from Lusa to Turin inaugurated in presence of King and Queen of Sardinia, etc., May 22.
			Mexico:—Battle of Guyamas, between some Frenchmen under Count Raousset de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The Count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot.
			Russia:—An imperial ukase calls out nine men in 1,000 souls in eastern portion of the Empire, May 9.
			Spain:—Earthquake at Fiana, crumbling down the greatest part of the Alcazaba, an ancient castle of the Moors, and causing large chasms in nearly all the streets, Jan. 13.
			—Strike at Barcelona; 15,000 artizans demand of the municipal authorities that the price of provisions be reduced, and wages increased, March 31.
			—The insurrection of the people at Madrid (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29. 3,000 defenders of the barricades defile before the Queen's palace, her Majesty presenting herself on the balcony, July 31.
			—Doña Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal, under escort of troops, but against the will of the people. She was indebted to the State 71,000,000 reals, Aug. 28.
			Turkey:—Fire at Constantinople, 400 houses destroyed, Jan. 1.
			—Fire at Salonica, destroys 600 buildings, April 8.
	The Emperor reviews a division of troops about to proceed to the Baltic, July 12.		—Banquet given by the Sultan to Prince Napoleon, May 8.
			—Fire at Varna, destroys 180 houses and vast quantities of military stores, Aug. 10.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1854	The Sultan issues a firman for the construction of a church at Scutari, Sept. *Deaths in* 1854. U. S.: *N. B. Blunt*, *Jacob Burnett*, *John Davis*, *Com. Downes*, *J. Harrington*, last survivor of battle of Lexington, *Mrs. E. Judson*, *Bishop Wainwright*. Europe: Anglesea, Bodisco, Cockburn, Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. Southey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart. "*Immaculate Conception* of the Virgin" proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8.	1854. Grisi and Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of the old world, arrive at New York, Aug. 19. Extensive drought prevails several weeks. Cholera prevails, June–Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.–Nov. Immigration, about 500,000. "Ostend Conference" between Buchanan, Mason, Soulé, Oct. 10, 11.	Law passed for the enlistment of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22.
1855	1855. Panama railroad completed, first train on it Jan. 28. Financial *panic* in California, Feb. *Suspension Bridge* at Niagara first crossed, March 14. Difficulty in Phila. about *slaves* of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18. Election *riot* at Louisville, Ky., between Americans and foreigners, Aug. 6. Passmore Williamson released from jail (where he had been three months in the Wheeler slave case), Nov. 8.	1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan. 8. Soulé quits Madrid Jan. 31. U. S. S. Waterwitch fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1. U. S. Dist. Court in Wisconsin pronounces the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, Feb. 3. Convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14. Walker (filibuster) takes possession of Granada, Oct. 16. Kansas: Convention at Topeka, Oct 23.	1855. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France, April 16. Death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 28. The Queen and Prince Albert visit the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris Aug. 18.

A. D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1854. Saxony:—The King thrown from his carriage at Innspruck, and killed, Aug. 10.	1854. Venezuela:—Slaves emancipated, April 25.
		EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Anglo-French fleet enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotiations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Feb. 6, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 23, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 18. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the Allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 20. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5. Siege of Sebastopol progresses, Dec. 31.	
1855.	Subscriptions to the French loan of 500 millions of francs amount to 2,000 millions of francs, offered by 177,000 persons.	1855. Russia: Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2.	
	Death of Don Carlos, claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10.	—The allies take possession of Kerteh and the Sea of Azoph, May 24.	
		— The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18.	
	Indust'l Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.	— Kars invested by the Russians, June 23.	
		FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Malakhoff carried by the French, Sep. 8.	Mexico: Santa Anna abdicates, Aug 9. Carrara chosen to succeed him.
		Terrific attack of the Russians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1855	*Deaths in* 1855: U. S.: S. H. Conc, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck. Europe: Sir H. Bishop, Silk Buckingham, Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford, Nicholas I. "Currer Bell." Sir W. E. Parry. Lord Raglan, Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild, Lord Truro. Launch of the stm. Adriatic (the largest yet afloat) at N. Y., April 7.	1855. Proclamation against *filibusterism* by President Pierce, Dec. 8. British Arctic vessel Resolute found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.	1855. Visit of the King of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30. Captain McClure receives the reward of £5,000 for *discovery of "the N. W. passage,"* and is knighted Nov
1856	*Personal Assault* on Senator Sumner of Mass., in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Ca., May 22. *Submarine Telegraph* cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12. Burlinghame's acceptance of Brooks's challenge, July 21. Brooks and Keitt re-elected to Congress from S. C., July 28. Dudley Observatory inaug. at Albany, Aug. 28. Preston S. Brooks, the assaulter of Sumner, publicly welcomed and presented with a cane, at Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29. Charles Sumner received in Boston with public honors, Nov. 3. *N. Y. and Newfoundland Telegraph line*, 1715 miles, opened to St. John's, Nov. 10	1856. N. P. Banks, jr., of Mass., elected Speaker of House of Represent. of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2. Gubernatorial contest in Wisconsin, Jan.—Feb. Mr. Fillmore nominated for Pres't by Amer. Con. at Phila., Feb. 22. Free State Legisl. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8. Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, March 19. Padre Vigil recognised as Minist. from Nicaragua, May 14. President's message announcing difficulty with Brit. Gov. on *enlistments* in the U. S., May 29. Buchanan nominated for Pres't by Dem. Con. at Cincinati, June 7. Fremont nominated for Pres't by Repub. Conven. at Phila., June 17. H. Repres. U. S. pass a bill admitting Kansas under Topeka Con., July 3. Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31. Whitefield and Reeder both rejected by H. Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1. Extra session of Congress adjourned Aug. 30. Municipal election riot at Baltimore, 9 *k.*, Oct. 8. U. S. troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from N. E., Oct. 10. Buchanan elected Pres. Nov. 4	Brit. fleet bombard and partially destroy Canton China, Oct. 23.

A.D.	France	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1855		1855. Omar Pasha defeats the Russians at the Ingour, Nov. 5. Explosion of 100,000 lbs. of powder at Sebastopol, Nov. 15. Surrender of Kars to the Russians after a famous defence by Gen. Williams, Nov. 25.	1855. *Mexico*:—Alvarez resigns the presidency, and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.
1856	Peace Conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16. *Treaty of Peace with Russia* signed at Paris, March 30.	1856. Preliminaries of Peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1.	1856. Costa Rica:—Schlessinger and Walker's invasion defeated, March 20. — Walker defeats 3,000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, Ap. 11. Panama:—Riot on the Panama R.R., 30 passengers killed, April 15.
	Destructive floods near Lyons, &c., whole villages destroyed, June.	The Crimea wholly evacuated by the Allies, July 12.	Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 *k* and *w.*, July 17.
		Russia:—Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7. — *Railways* of 2600 miles contracted for by Government. Capital, 1000 millions of francs, Oct. 28.	*Earthquake* in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Med. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.
		Naples:—French and English ministers leave, Oct. 28.	Granada, city of, destroyed by Walker, Nov. 20–25.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1856	Revival of the *African Slave Trade* recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Ca. Arctic discovery ship Resolute presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstene for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30. *Deaths in* 1856: U. S.: J. M. Berrien. Ogden Hoffman. Com Morris. J. G. Perceval. Jno. C. Warren. J. M. Clayton, U. S. S. George Steers, naval architect. T. Crawford, sculptor. Louis M'Lane. EUROPE: Jno. Braham, vocalist. Sir W. Hamilton, metaphysician. Von Biela, astronomer. L'd Hardinge. Father Matthew. Hugh Miller. Sir Jno. Ross. Westmacott. Yarrell. Pl. Delaroche.	1856. Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron, for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6. Resolution against the Slave Trade passed by H. of Reps. U. S., Dec. 15.	
1857	Geo. Peabody gives $300,000 to establish a free *Literary and Scientific Institute* at Baltimore, Feb. 12. The Chief-Justice of the U. S. proclaims that *negroes have no rights* which white men are bound to respect, March 6. "*Dred Scot decision*," denounced by the Legislature of N. Hampshire, June 25. The *Atlantic Telegraph Cable* first joined at sea by the Niagara and Agamemnon, Aug. 5, but breaks Aug. 11. Loss of the Central America and 450 lives, Sept. 8. Mass meetings of unemployed workmen in N. Y., Nov. 2 and 10. Stm. Adriatic starts on first voyage to Liverpool, Nov. 28.	1857. Four members of H. of Representatives of U. S. from N. Y. and Conn. expelled for corrupt conduct, Feb. 19. Buchanan inaugurated President, March 4. Lord Napier recognised as British minister, March 16. The DRED SCOT DECISION delivered by Chief-Justice Taney, March 6. R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26. Attempt to arrest Mayor Wood in N. Y. for an assault on the Street Commissioner, June 16. *General Financial Panic* begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug. 24. *Lecompton Convention*, Kansas, meets Sept. 7. Suspension of Philad. banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspen. of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13–14, and Massachusetts banks same day. Payments resumed, Dec. 12.	1857. Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 5. Palmerston Ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 5. New septennial Parliament meets, April 30. The Manchester *Art* Exhibition opened, May 5. *Rebellion* in India begins May 9; King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India. HAVELOCK defeats the rebels under Nena Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore, July 13. The Emp. and Empress toria, Aug. 6. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the new com.-in-chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14. Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 14.

A.D	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
		1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25.	1857. Mexico: New constitution promulgated, March 11.
			Costa Rica:—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1.
	of the French visit Queen Vic-		
		Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, Prince-Royal, made Regent, Sep. 26.	
	Emperors of France and Russia meet at Stuttgart, Sept. 25.		
			Nicaragua:—Walke, and his men surrender to U. S. ship Wabash, Com. Paulding, Dec. 8.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1857	*Deaths in* 1857. U. S.: C. Colton. E. K. Kane. W. L. Marcy. Thos. J. Rusk. Eli Smith. EUROPE: Beranger. C. Bonaparte. J. W. Croker. Thos. Dick. Marshall Hall. Earl of Ellesmere. Douglas Jerrold. W. Scoresby. Eugene Sue. And. Ure. Cavaignac. Aug. Compte. Havelock. Chris. Rauch, sculptor.	1857. "Lecompton Constitution" adopted by Convention, Nov. 9. Walker resigns as Governor of Kansas, Dec. 15. W. Walker reaches N. Y. "on parole," and surrenders to U. S. marshal, Dec. 28.	1857. English and French ture the city, Dec. 28–30.
1858	Commercial *failures* in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to 5,123; liabilities, $291,750,000. Launch of the monster steamer *Great Eastern* at London, Jan. 31. Crawford's *Monument to Washington*, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22. Extensive and remarkable *religious "revival"* throughout the U. S. in February, March, &c. *Gold mine excitement* in Washington and Oregon territory. New "*Divorce Court*" opened in London, May 10. Donati's *Comet* seen in June and July. "Vigilance Committee" in N. Orleans, June 2. New *Prohibitory Liquor Law* voted in Maine, June 7. Turkish Admiral, Mehemet Pacha, and suite leave Boston, after an extended visit in the U. States, July 14. *A Jew in Brit. Parliament, July* 26. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. National Teachers' Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati, Aug. 11.	1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution, Feb. 2. "*Anti-Lecompton* Democratic" meetings in Phila., N. Y., &c., Feb. and March. Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23. The House passes another bill. New Free State Convention of Kansas, at Leavenworth, March 25. The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30. Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul, May 23. *Atlantic Telegraph* fleet sails from Plymouth, Eng land, June 10. The President sends a message announcing peaceable settlement of *trouble in Utah*, June 10. Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed at Tien-Tsin, June 13. News of the completion of Atlantic Telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5. Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1. The English bill voted on by the people of Kansas and rejected, August 9.	1858. French and English the Governor, Yeh, Jan. 5. The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan. 25. Steamer Great Eastern first floated, Jan. 31. Resignation of Palmerston's Ministry, and accession of Lord Derby, Feb. 20. Eng. steam. Cyclops bombards Jeddah, July 25–26. Baron Rothschild takes his seat in H. of Commons July 26. Queen Victoria and Pr. bourg, Aug. 4.
	Queen Victoria's message to Slaver Echo captured and August 27.	President Buchanan sent and carrried to Charleston, Au-	received, August 16.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1857		1857. *Naples:* Terrible earthquake, 14,000 persons killed.	
	fleets bombard Canton, and cap-		
	troops enter Canton and capture		1858. Mexico:—Revolution, Comonfort gives up the Government to Juarez; Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives.
	Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the Emperor with a hand grenade: 8 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14.		
			Turkey: — Massacre of Christians at Jeddah—45 killed, June 15.
	Albert visit the Emperor at Cher-		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, &c.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1858	The N. Y. State quarantine buildings at Staten Island destroyed by the citizens as a nuisance, Sept. 1. First *overland mail for California* leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16. Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing $450,000, Sept. 17. The "General Admiral" stm. frigate, built for Russian government, launched at N. Y., Sept. 21. Crystal Palace, N. Y., burnt, Oct. 5.	1858. U. St. stm. Niagara sails from Charleston for Liberia, with rescued slaves of the "Echo," Sept. 20.	1858. *The East India Company ceases* to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the Brit. Government, Sept. 1.
	The yacht Wanderer lands 300 Africans near Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 28. The Grand Jury at Columbia, S. C., refuse to indict the slaver "Echo," Nov. 30. *First railroad in Egypt.*		
	Deaths in 1858. U. S.: T. H. Benton. Rob. Hare. H. W. Herbert. Freem'n Hunt. Com. Perry. Gen. Quitman. Gen. P. F. Smith. N. W. Taylor. B. F. Butler. Parker Cleveland. Wm. Jay. EUROPE: R. Brown, botanist. Geo. Combe. "Rachel." Marshall Hall. Duchess of Orleans. Reschid Pacha. Radetsky. Ary Scheffer. Robt. Owen. Sir W. Reid. Foresti.		
1859	U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.	1859. New Hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.	1859. D'Israeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28. Lord Lyons, new British minister at Washington, received, April 12. England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21. English court in mourning for the tyrant king of Naples (May). New Parliament meets May 30. J. E. Denntson elected speaker.
	Slidell's bill, giving $30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced Jan. 10. Sickles kills Key at Washington, for seduction of his wife, Feb. 27; he is tried and acquitted, April 26.	Mr. McLane recognises the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.	
	Southern Convention at Vicksburgh discusses the opening of the Slave Trade, May 11. Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss $2,750,000, May 16.		
	Telegrams—India to England. Several *slavers captured* by U. S. vessels.		Telegrams to India accelerated seven days by cable on the Red Sea, June 8

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1858			1858. Egypt:—First train on the Suez Railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours, from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 5. Hayti:—Revolution—Faustin banished—General Jeffrard proclaimed President, Dec. 21.
1859	The Emperor's New-Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1. Prince Napoleon marries the Princess Clothilde, Jan. 29. French troops reach Turin and Genoa, April 26–30. War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 3. Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum, from 525,000 persons. The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa, May 12. Empress made Regent. *Battle of Montebello:* Austrians defeated, May 20. Battle of Palestro: Austrians defeated, May 30. *Battle of Magenta:* Allies victorious, June 4; and enter Milan, June 8.	1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall *disarm*. Ap. 23. England protests against this menace. Sardinian army on a war footing. Tuscany:—Grand Duke abdicates; his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27. *Austria declares* WAR AGAINST SARDINIA, and her troops *cross the Ticino*, April 20. Garibaldi enters Como, May 27.	1859. *Mexico.*—Miramon appears before Vera Cruz, March 18–27. *Peru:*—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29. Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1859	Remarkable *religious revival* in Ireland, June, July, etc.		
	Excessive heat in California and in Europe, June–July.		French and English in the forts of the Peiho, June Com. Tatnall.
		1859, Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan (now Vancouver's island) July 9.	
	Wise travels 1200 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to N. York state, July 1.	Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandote, July 5.	Builders' strike begins in London, July 25.
	Gold images found in Indian graves at Chiriqui, July.	Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27.	
		Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Pekin, July 30.	
	Cosmopolitan celebration of 100th birthday of *Schiller*, Nov. 10.	Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16.	
		J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 3.	Captain McClintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sep. 21.
	Brilliant *meteor* seen in N. Y. and N. England, Nov. 15.	*John Brown's Raid* for the liberation of slaves, at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 17. 12 of his men and 1 marine killed. 2 of his men hung, Dec. 16; and 2 more March 16, 1860.	Steamer Royal Charter wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost, and £1,000,000 in gold,
	Deaths in 1859:		
	U. S.: J. W. Alexander. W. C. Bond. Rufus Choate. Bp. Doane. Hor. Mann. Den. Olmsted. W. H. Prescott. Rich. Rush. Geo. Bush J. Y. Mason. Theo. Sedgewick. Linn Boyd. Washington Irving.		
	Europe: Dr. Abbott. T. K. Hervey. HUMBOLDT Leigh Hunt. Jejeebhoy. D. Lardner. C. R. Leslie. Lady Morgan. Jos. Sturge. De Tocqueville. Metternich. De Quincey. J. A. James. J. P. Nichol. Thos. Nuttall. I. K. Brunel. Carl Ritter. Louis Spohr. Sir J. Stephen. Macaulay. Robert Stephenson.	Congress assembles, Dec. 5.	Death of Lord Macaulay Dec. 28.
1860	Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, *to banish free negroes* from the state.	1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.	1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India as subdued, Jan. 7.
	Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of *rights of the Jews*, Jan. 10.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1859	Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20. *Battle of Solferino*, June 24. Austrians under the Emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides.		
	Treaty of Peace signed by the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, July 11. The Emperor returns to St. Cloud, July 27. Entrance of "the Army of Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14. Political amnesty, Aug. 17.	1859. Tuscany:—Council of State votes in favour of annexation to Sardinia, July 12. Conference at Zurich opened, August 8. *Sardinia*:—Cavour dismissed from the ministry, July 13. *Tuscany*:—The Nation. Assem. decrees the permanent exclusion of the Austrian dynasty, Aug. 16. *Modena*:—Farini dictator, opens the Nat. Assembly, Aug. 16, and assumes government of *Parma*, Aug. 18. *Rome*:—Concordat between the Pope and Spain, Aug. 26. *Russia*:—Schamyl taken prisoner in Caucasia, Sept. 6. *Bologna*:—Assemb. Nat. under pres. of Minghetti decree independence from the Pope, Sept. 7. *Sardinia*:—The king receives deputations from Modena and Parma, tendering annexation to Sardinia, Sept. 15.	1859. Mexico:—Juarez decrees the *confiscation of church property*, July 12. *Venezuela*:—Civil war; downfall of Castro, the President, July. *Costa Rica*:—Revolution—fall of Mora, Aug. 14.
	Treaty with Japan, ratified at Jeddo, Sept. 22.	*Romagna*:—Decree of annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 7.	*Buenos Ayres*:—Battle with the troops of Argentine Confederation, Oct. 28.
	The Emperor advises Victor Emanuel a programme for the *Regeneration of Italy*, Oct. 20.	*Spain* declares war against *Morocco*, Oct. 22. O'Donnell named com.-in-chief of Spanish army. *Sardinia*:—Prince Carignan made regent of Romagna, Parma, etc., Nov. 6, but declines in favor of Buoncompagni.	
	Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 21. The Emperor's letter to the Pope, advising cession of Romagna, Dec. 31.		
1860	Treaty with Nicaragua ratified, Jan. 11.	1860. *Spain*:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor, Jan. 1. *Rome*:—The Pope replies to the Emperor, refusing to cede the Legations, Jan. 8. *Sardinia*:—Cavour recalled to the premiership, Jan. 15.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1860	First "Pony Express" reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from Missouri; and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York.		
		1860. The "Covode Committee" (House of Representatives) appointed to examine alleged *corruption of the government*, March 5.	1860. French treaty ratified by 116 majority in the Commons, Feb. 24.
	Universal Suffrage in Central Italy.	U. S. corvette Saratoga captures Miramon's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7.	Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March 2, but abandons it, June 11.
	Japanese Embassy arrives at San Francisco, March 28; at Washington, May 14; at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan, in the U. S. frigate Niagara, June 30.		
	Papal bull against agitators and reformers.	Democratic Convention at Charleston, April 23.	Ministers defeated on a bill for repeal of paper duty —passed by the Commons but rejected (89 majority) by the Lords, May 21.
	Fight of Heenan and Sayers for the *championship* of England, April 17.	Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico (Juarrez) rejected by the Senate, May 31.	
		National Repub. Convention at Chicago meets May 16, and nominates Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President of U. S.	
	Law of Maryland *prohibiting* the *manumission of slaves* takes effect, June 1.		
		Tornado in Iowa and Illinois destroys whole villages, June 3.	
		Nat. Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick: a seceding Convention nominate Breckenridge and Lane, respectively for President and V. Pres. of U. S.	Review of 18,000 volunteers by the Queen in Hyde Park, June 23.
	The Great Eastern arrives at New York, from Southampton, June 28.		
	Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7.		
	Remarkable *meteor* in various northern states, July 20.		
		Visit of the Prince of Wales to British North America and the United States. He lands at St. John's, July 24; arrives at Quebec, August 18; Montreal, 24th; Ottawa, August 31; Niagara, September 14; Detroit, Sept. 29; Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.	
	Deaths in 1860.	Lincoln and Hamlin elected Pres. and V.-Pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the northern states except New Jersey, which chose 4 electors for Douglas and 3 for Lincoln, Nov. 6.	
	U. S.: J. A. Alexander. W. E. Burton. C. A. Goodrich. S. G. Goodrich. Theo. Parker. J. K. Paulding. W. C. Preston.	Europe: Sir C. Barry. Lady Noel Byron. G. P. R. James. Anna Jameson. Jullien. Sir W. Napier. Baden Powell. H. H. Wilson	This election is made the pretext for rebellion and "secession" of the cotton states—S. Carolina leading, and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1860	Thouvenel foreign minister, Jan. 24. "*L'Univers*," ultra-montane journal, suppressed, Jan. 29.	1860. *Spain*:—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tétouan, Feb. 4. *Sardinia*:—The army raised to 50,000, Feb. 26.	1860. *Argentine* Confed. Derqui president, Feb. 5.
	Diplomatic correspondence of Thouvenel with Cavour and Antonelli, Feb.—March.		
	Negotiations respecting *annexation of Nice and Savoy*. Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests. *Nice* votes for annexation to France 24,448 *for*, and 160 *against*. *Savoy* gives 131,744 *for* and 235 *against*.	Buoncompagni resigns as governor of *Central Italy*, March 3. *Tuscany*:—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia pub., viz: *For*, 366,571; *against*, 14,925 (for separate kingdom) *Austria* advertises for new loan, March 24, and protests against Sardinian occupation of Tuscany, &c. *Spain*:—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 29. *Rome*: — *Papal bull* against revolutionists, Mar. 29. *Revolution in Sicily* begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4. Rome:—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna.	
		Sicily:—*Garibaldi lands at Marsala*, with 2,000 men, from Genoa, May 10. Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emanuel, 14th.	*Mexico*:—Miramon attacks Vera Cruz, March 7-13.
	The Emperor refuses an application from Naples to act as mediator, June 7.	Naples:—Concessions proclaimed to the people, May 19. — Garibaldi takes Palermo, May 27. — A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28. The King grants new constitution and amnesty, June 25. Garibaldi's victory at Melazzo, July 20-21. *Sicily* (excepting the citadel of Messina) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30.	*Japan*: — The Regent wounded in a riotous attack. Mexico:— Zuloaga proclaims himself president, and denounces Miramon, May 1.
	French troops sent to Syria to punish the murderers of Christians, Aug. 5.	Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8. — Enters Naples.	*Asia Minor*:—Horrible massacre of the Christians and Maronites, May. 3,000 killed at Damascus, July 9. Honduras: -W. Walker the "filibuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12.
	A French fleet placed before Gaeta; for which side is not proclaimed.	The King of Naples retires to Gaeta, Sept. , and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emanuel, and retires to Caprera.	*Syria*:—Fuad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 5. 167 Moslems implicated in the massacres are executed at Damascus, Aug. 20.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE
1861	Heresy of "SECESSION" or Treason in the United States.	1861. This example followed by Mississippi, Jan. 9, Alabama, Jan. 11, Florida, Jan. 12, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 26.	
		Attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.—March, 1861. Texas carried for secession, but a strong reaction for union follows. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U. S forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the state, Feb.	
	Deaths in 1861: Prince Albert, Mrs. Browning, Count Cavour, Czartoryski, Dr. J. W. Francis, Geof. St. Hilaire, Pr. Gortchakoff, Nathaniel Lyon, Eug'e Scribe.	INAUGURATION OF LINCOLN, (Repub.) President U. S., March 4.	
		WAR of REBELS against U. S.	
		April 13. Fort Sumter surrenders to rebels.	
		April 15. 75,000 men called for by proclamation.	
		April 15. Great meeting in New York to support the Government.	
		April 19. Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore.	
		April 21. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison.	
		April 25. Virginia secedes.	
		May 6. Arkansas secedes.	1861
		May 20. North Carolina secedes.	May 13. Queen's proclamation of "neutrality" in the American conflict.
		May 21. Tennessee secedes.	
		June 8. The Savannah privateer captured.	
	July—First War Loan of the United States Government, $250-000,000.	June 10. Big Bethel defeat.	
		July 4. Congress meets.	
		July 11. Rich Mountain victory.	
		July 21. Bull Run defeat.	
	Oct. 1. Commercial treaty bet'n France, England and Belgium in force.	Aug. 29. Fort Hatteras taken.	
		Oct. 21. Ball's Bluff disaster.	
		Nov. 1. McClellan Commander-in-Chief.	
		Nov. 7. Port Royal forts taken.	
	Nov. 1. *Telegraph* between Malta and Alexandria opened	Nov. 8. Wilkes seizes Slidell and Mason.	Nov. 8. Excitement about seizure of Mason and Slidell in British steamer Trent.
		Nov. 30. Jeff. Davis elected President of the Confederate States.	
		Dec. 2. Union armies have 660,971 men.	
1862		1862.	
		Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell released.	Dec. 23. DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.
		Jan. 19. Mill Springs defeat.	
		Feb. 6. Fort Henry taken.	
		Feb. 7. Roanoke taken by Burnside.	
		Feb. 16. Fort Donelson taken.	
		Feb. 23. Nashville taken.	
		March 9. The Cumberland and Congress lost at Hamptou Roads.	
		March 10. Manassas found evacuated by Rebels and is occupied by Union troops.	
		March 11. McClellan takes command of Army of Potomac.	
		March 14. Newbern taken by Burnside.	
		April 1. Beaufort taken by Burnside.	
		April 4. Slavery abolished in D. Columbia.	
		April 5. McClellan "besieges" Yorktown.	1862
		April 6. Shiloh defeat—A. S. Johnson killed.	April 7. Treaty with U. S. to suppress slave trade.
		April 11. Fort Pulaski taken.	
		April 26. New Orleans taken.	
		May 5. Yorktown occupied by McClellan—Action at Williamsburg.	
	May 1. International Exhibition at London.	May 10. Norfolk taken—the Merrimac burnt—FARRAGUT ascends the Mississippi—Little Rock taken.	May 1. International Exhibition opened at London.

A.D	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1861		1861. *Gaeta surrenders* to Victor Emanuel's troops, Feb. 13—The King of Naples escapes on board a French frigate. END OF BOURBON RULE in Italy. The Italian Parliament declares VICTOR EMANUEL KING OF ITALY, Feb. 1861. "Italy" recognized by England, March 31, and by France, June 24	1861
	June 10. "Neutrality" in American conflict proclaimed by the Emperor.		
	Oct. 31. Convention with England and Spain for intervention in Mexico.	Oct. 18. William I. crowned King of Prussia.	Oct. 2. Canton restored to the Chinese by the French and English.
1862	Jan. 7. French army lands at Vera Cruz.	1862	
		Feb. 13. Military revolt in Greece.	
	March 28. French victories in Cochin China, six provinces ceded to France.		
	April 16. War against Mexico declared.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1862	*Deaths in* 1862: Brodie (surgeon), M. Van Buren, T. Hartwell Horne, Sam. Houston, T. J. Jackson, A. Sid. Johnson, Phil. Kearney, Duchess of Kent, J. Sher. Knowles, Sir James Ross, Joseph Wolff.	May 27. Hanover C. H., Va., taken. May 31. Fair Oaks battle—indecisive. Corinth taken. June 6. Memphis taken. June 27. Pope takes command of U.S. forces in N. Virginia. June 25-30. McClellan's skirmishes on Peninsula. June 26-July 1. Seven days' battles on the Chickahominy. July—Tariff duties raised—300,000 more volunteers called for. July 17. Emancipation and Confiscation Act signed by the President. July 26. Halleck Commander-in-Chief. U. S. debt $1,222,000,000. Aug. 9. Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain. Aug. 16. McClellan retreats from Harrison' Landing. Aug. 30. Second defeat at Bull Run. Sept. 5. McClellan again Commander-in-Chief.	
	September — *Internal Revenue Tax* enforced in the U. S.	Sept. 17. Antietam victory. Sept. 18. Harper's Ferry lost. Sept. 22. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued. Sept. 25. Habeas Corpus suspended. Oct.—Premium on gold, 29. Oct.—Piracies of the Alabama. Nov. 4. Democratic victory in New York elections. Nov. 7. Burnside supersedes McClellan. Dec. 10-13. Defeat at Fredericksburgh.	
1863	Jan. 2. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY in the U. S., by proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief. Feb. 9. The *Geo. Griswold*, with food given by New Yorkers for Lancashire operatives, arrives at Liverpool. Mar. 4. *Nat. Academy of Arts and Sciences* founded by Congress. June—Grant and Speke arrive in England from *Source of the Nile*. July 13-16. Irish *anti-negro* and *anti-draft* riots at New York. *Deaths in* 1863: R. Hildreth, Mar. Lansdowne, Mulready, Mrs. Trollope, Archbishop Whateley. Sept.—Russian squadron entertained at New York. Dec. 24. *Thackeray* dies.	1863. Jan. 1. Murfreesboro' victory (Rosecrantz over Bragg). Jan. 2. Proclamation of Emancipation issued. Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside. April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston—the Keokuk lost. May 2-4. Chancellorsville defeat—Jackson killed. May 18. Vicksburgh invested by GRANT. June 14. Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee. June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker. July 1-3. GETTYSBURGH victory. July 4. VICKSBURGH occupied. July 8. Port Hudson taken. July 13-16. Riots at New York. Aug. 7. Sioux war ended by Gen. Pope. Aug. 20. Chickamauga defeat. Aug. 21. Fort Sumter bombarded. Oct. 19. GRANT, THOMAS and SHERMAN supersede Rosecrantz in Tennessee. Oct. 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers. Nov. 23. Chattanooga victory by Sherman and Thomas. 1864. Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered. Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat. Feb. 27-March 1. Kilpatrick and Dalghren's raid on Richmond.	Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark. Oct. 31. Steam ram built by Laird for U. S. Rebels seized by Government. Oct.—British Consuls dismissed from Rebel States of U. S.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1862			
		June 7. Greece: Insurrection spreads.	
		Aug. 10. Garibaldi in Sicily, proclaims a Provisional Government.	
		Aug. 29. He is wounded and taken prisoner by the king's troops.	
		Sept. 30. BISMARCK, Premier of Prussia.	
	Oct. 15. Drouyn de L'huys, Foreign Minister.	Oct. 5. Garibaldi and his followers released under general amnesty, and the state of siege in Sicily abolished.	
	Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in Amer. conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.		
1863	Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U. S.	1863 Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, Viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha.	
		March 30. Greece: George I of Schleswig-Holstein proclaimed King—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece.	
		July—Income-Tax Bill passed in Italy.	
		Aug. 16. Congress of German Sovereigns at Frankfort "One Federal State" proposed—Russia dissents.	
		Nov. 15. Denmark: Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII.	
		1864. Jan. 21. War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein—German troops enter Holstein.	

A	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1864	Feb. 29. Peabody fund —*Dwellings for the poor* in London— First block opened.	March 2. GRANT succeeds Halleck as Commander-in-Chief.	
	April 3. Garibaldi's visit to England.	May 5-6. Battle of the Wilderness.	April 24. European conference at London on Schleswig-Holstein question.
	May 16. Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, for *telegraph* to America.	May 11-12. Battle of Spottsylvania.	
		June 15. Grant before Petersburgh.	
		June 19. *Kearrage* sinks the Alabama.	
		July 1-13. Maryland again invaded by a Rebel raid.	July 10. Palmerston sustained in the general election.
	June—Oct.—*Cattle plague* in England.	July 20-28. Sherman's victories at Atlanta, Ga.	
		July 30. Chambersburgh, Pa., burnt by Rebels.	
		July 30. Grant's mine at Petersburgh, Va., exploded.	
		July 30. Secretary Chase resigns—Fessenden Secretary of the Treasury.	
	Aug.—Abd-el-Kader's visit to England.	Aug. 5. Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay.	Aug. 15. English fleet visits Cherbourg.
		Sept. 2. McClellan nominated for President by Democratic Convention at Chicago.	
	Deaths in 1864: Frank. Bache, Josh'a Bates, W. J. Fox, T. C. Grattan, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edw. Hitchcock, Leonard Horner, Archbishop Hughes, Jasmin (poet), C. M. Kirkland, W. Savage Landor, John Leech, J. R. Macculloch, Meyerbeer, W. Curtis Noyes, Pelisier, Josiah Quincy, Edw. Robinson, H. R. Schoolcraft, R. B. Taney, J. G. Totten.	Sept. 2. Atlanta captured by Sherman.	Aug. 30. French fleet visits Portsmouth.
		Sept. 19. Sheridan's victory at Winchester.	
		Oct. 19. Cedar Creek defeat made a victory by Sheridan.	Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston.
		Oct. 21. Rebel raid at St. Albans, Vt.	
		Nov. 8. Lincoln re-elected President—McClellan resigns his command in army.	
		Nov. 30. Thomas repulses Hood at Nashville.	
		Dec. 15-16. And again totally defeats him there.	
		Dec. 13. Fort McAllister stormed, and	
		Dec. 21. Savannah occupied by Sherman.	
		Dec. 24-5. Butler and Porter repulsed at Wilmington.	
		1865.	
		Feb. 1. Congress abolishes slavery by an amendment to the Constitution.	
		Feb. 3. Lincoln and Seward's interview with Rebels at Fort Monroe.	1865
1865	SLAVERY ABOLISHED in the U. States.	Feb. 18. Lee takes command Rebel armies, and urges arming of negroes.	
		Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Schofield.	
		Feb. 22. Charleston evacuated by Rebels.	
		April 1. New and higher tariff comes in force.	
		April 2. Richmond and Petersburgh occupied by U. S. forces, after three days' fighting.	
	Feb. 22. Rebel Congress decrees the arming of slaves.	April 6. Grant's victory at Farmville.	March—Fenian outbreaks in Ireland.
	April 2. Death of Richard Cobden.	April 9. SURRENDER OF LEE with his whole army.	
		April 12. Mobile taken.	
		April 14. Fort Sumter occupied.	
		April 14. Assassination of President Lincoln and attack on Seward.	
		April 15. ANDREW JOHNSON sworn in as President.	
	Deaths in 1865: Bishop Brownell, Adm. Dupont, Val. Mott, Edw. Everett, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir W. J. Hooker, Kiss (sculptr), Leopold I., Ab. Lincoln, Dr. Lindley.	April 18. Sherman's convention with Johnston.	
		April 25. Johnston's surrender.	
		April 26. Booth, the assassin, shot.	
		May 4. Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders.	May 6. Reform League meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of Government.
		May 10. Jeff. Davis captured.	
		May 26. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas.	
		END OF THE REBELLION.	

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1864		1864. March 10. Louis II., King of Bavaria. April 18. Duppel taken by Prussians.	1864
	May 22. Death of Marshal Pelissier. May 20. Convention between France and Japan signed.	June 1. Ionian Isles made over to Greece. July 8. Prussians take Alsen.	
		Sept. 15. Franco-Italian Convention signed — French troops to quit Rome in two years. Florence made the capital of Italy—Riots at Turin in consequence, Sept. 21-22. Oct. 30. Peace between Denmark and the Allies, to whom Schleswig and Holstein are surrendered, Prussia retaining possession of them.	July 18. China: Nankin taken ("a heap of ruins") by Gordon for the Imperialists.
			Famine in Bengal and Madras.
			1865. May 7. *Hayti:* Military insurrection against Geffrard

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	Great Britain.
1865	Aug.—Treaty of *Commerce between Italy* and Japan. Sept.—Several Southern States pass ordinances *annulling Secession, abolishing slavery*, &c. *Rinder-pest* or cattle-plague in England, July, 1865, to Feb., 1866. *Cholera* prevails in France, Spain, and Naples.	May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty. June 1. National Fast. June 29. Trial of assassins ended. July 7. They are hung. July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance. July 31. U. S. debt $2,757,253,000. August—Rebel privateer Shenandoah destroyed about thirty vessels. Nov. 2. National thanksgiving. Nov. 9. *Shenandoah* at Liverpool—crew released. Nov. 10. Wirz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners.	British and French Governments rescind their recognition of American "Confederates." October 18. Death of Lord Palmerston. Oct.—Movements of Fenians at New York, Phila., &c. October 7. Riots in Jamaica; Gordon, a Baptist minister, hanged by Governor Eyre as a rioter. November 27. Trial of Fenians at Dublin.
1866	Jan. 27. Death of Gibson, Eng. sculptor. July 28. Atlantic Telegraph successfully completed; cable landed at Newfoundland and reports Peace between Prussia and Austria. *Deaths in* 1866: Marquis D'Azeglio, Jared Sparks, Wm. Whewell.	1866. May 3. Colorado bill vetoed. May 29. Death of Winfield Scott. June—Resignation of Speed, Att. Gen.; Dennison, P. M. Gen.; and Harlan, Sec. Int. July 28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) bill; Civil Rights bill; Pacific Railway (supp.) bill; Army bill, and other important measures. July—Grant appointed General-in-Chief; Sherman, Lieut.-General; Farragut, Admiral; Porter, Vice-Admiral. Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia. Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. Sept. 6. Corner stone of Douglas Monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson. Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities. Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful. Dec. 13. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. Columbia, by act of Congress.	1866. Jan. 6. Gov. Eyre in Jamaica superseded by Storks; hot discussions in England as to his conduct in the riot.
1867	1867. April 1. Opening of the Great *Exposition* of *Industry* of all nations at Paris. July 1. Awards of the juries in the Great Exposition. July—1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom celebrated at Rome.	1867. Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union as a State. March 2. "Tenure of Office" bill passed. *March 2. Military government for the South*—bill passed over the President's veto by 135 to 48 in the House, and 38 to 10 in the Senate. March 4. *40th Congress* meets. March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto—Senate, 40 to 7; House, 114 to 25. Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen. Schofield, at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, &c.; Pope, at Montgomery; Ord, at Vicksburgh; Sheridan, at New Orleans. April 10. Treaty for purchase of Russian America approved by the Senate.	1867. May 9. Conference at London on the question of Luxemburg. Treaty signed making the Duchy neutral territory—fortress to be razed. July—The Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey visit London.

A.D.	FRANCE	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1865			
	Sept. 7. Death of Lamoriciere.		
		1866.	1866
		Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, the patriot.	
		June 18. Prussia and Italy declare WAR against AUSTRIA.	
		June 24. Italians defeated at Custozza.	
		June 27–29. Austrians defeated by Prussians in three battles won by *needle guns.*	
		July 3. Great Battle of SADOWA: 250,000 on each side. Prussians victorious; Austrians lose 44,000 K. and W., and 100 guns.	Sept. 18. Brazil: Uruguayano surrenders to the allies.
		Austria cedes Venetia to France.	
		July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissengen.	Sept.—Greeks in Crete rise in revolt against the Turks.
		July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfort.	Oct. 7. Jamaica riots.
		July 18. Italian fleet defeated off Lizza.	
		July 26. Preliminary treaty of peace. Prussia requires Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort.	
		October 3. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna.	
		Nov. 5. Venetia proclaimed to be part of Kingdom of Italy.	1867
		Nov. 7. K. Victor Emanuel's public entry into Venice.	Feb. 5. Mexico: The City of Mexico evacuated by the French troops.
1867		1867	
	January—Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened.	Feb. 18. Hungarian Constitution restored by Austrian Emperor.	Mar. 31. Valparaiso bombarded by Spanish fleet.
	Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press.	Feb. 24. First parliament of the German Confederation opened by K. of Prussia.	May 15. Mexico. Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro.
		War in Crete continued with various fortunes.	Egypt declared by the Sultan to be a separate sovereignty after June 11, 1867.
	April 1. Great Exposition opened by the Emperor. Walewski resigns as Pres. of *Corps Leges.*	April 4. New ministry in Italy.	July 1. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico.
	May. 18. Emperor signs Luxemburg treaty.		July 1. Cuba: Decree of the Queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date.
	June 6. Attempt on life of the Czar, while riding with the Emperor, in Paris.		
	The Sultan, Viceroy of Egypt, King of Prussia, Prince of Wales, and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July.		

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1867	1867 July—England visited by the Sultan; first time in history. *Reform in England.* *Deaths in* 1867: Victor Cousin, Charles Anthon.	1867 May 13. Jeff. Davis released on bail. July 1. Congress meets in extra special session, and enacts, over President's veto, a bill to confirm and strengthen the Military Government, passed in March. Aug. 10. Jury on trial of Surratt (assassination of Lincoln) disagrees. Surratt discharged, Nov. 6, 1868. Aug. 12. Sec'y of War Stanton removed, after refusing to resign. Replaced by Senate, Jan. 14-15, 1868. Sept. 9. Pres. Johnson proclaims general amnesty. Sept. 17. Antietam cemetery dedicated. Dec. Treaty for purchase of Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. John, for $7,500,000, signed.	1867 July 15. Passage of New REFORM BILL, nominally D'Israeli's, really Gladstone's? Sept. 24-27. Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth.
1868	1868 Jan. 15. Education conference opens at Manchester, England. Feb. 6. A horse-flesh dinner at the Langham hotel, London. June 25. Luther monument inaugurated at Worms. Sept. 9. Brunel's International Congress of Workmen resolve that arbitration is better than strikes. Oct. 5. Papal emissaries and Greek Patriarch of Constantinople disagree as to general council. Deaths, 1868: Ex-pres. Buchanan; Thad. Stevens; ex-sec'y Bates.	1868 Jan. 21. Senate transfers jurisdiction over the Southern States from Johnson to Gen. Grant. Feb. 24. House votes to impeach Pres. Johnson. March 6. Impeachment trial. May 21. Republican Convention nominates Grant and Colfax. May 26. Senate adjourns, after refusing to impeach Pres. Johnson. June 5. Chinese embassy received at Washington. July 7. Democratic Convention nominates Seymour and Blair. July 22. Wyoming territory organized. Nov. 3. Grant and Colfax elected. Dec. 14. House of Representatives denounces repudiation of national debt.	1868 Jan. 28. 113,674 special constables sworn in in the United Kingdom, from apprehension of Fenians. Feb. 25. Derby ministry resigns; D'Israeli, premier 29th. Sept. 30. Nearly 21,000 extra deaths from the hot summer. Dec. 2. D'Israeli ministry out; Gladstone's succeeds, 9th.
1869	1869 Jan. 24. First Protestant meeting for public worship in Madrid. Apr. 3. Bibles in foreign languages admitted into Spain. May 10. Railway connection completed in U. S. between Atlantic and Pacific. July 14. French Atlantic telegraphic cable completed. Deaths, 1869: W. P. Fessenden; Admiral Stewart ("Old Ironside"); G. Peabody; Ex-pres. Pierce; Gen. Wool; Ex-sec'y Stanton.	1869 Jan. 14. Clarendon and Johnson convention on Alabama claims signed. Feb. 6. Nolle prosequi ends prosecution against Jeff. Davis. Feb. 21. Fifteenth amendment (negro suffrage) passed. March 3 and 15. Schenck bill passes, declaring that all national obligations will be paid in coin. Apr. J. L. Motley appointed Minister at London. Apr. 15. Naturalization treaty with Great Britain ratified. June 15. Peace Jubilee at Boston.	1869 July 26. Irish Church disestablishment bill passed.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1867	1867 July 1. The Emperor distributes medals of honor at the Great Exposition. Oct. 30. French troops enter Rome. Nov. 18. Pacific speech of Emperor on opening Chambers. Dec. 5. Rouher declares (for government) that Italy shall never seize upon Rome.	1867 July. Great excitement in Europe respecting the death of Maximilian in Mexico. Russian America sold to the United States. July 1. Great assemblage of Prelates of R. C. Church at Rome. Aug. 6. Violent outbreak of cholera at Albano, Italy. Sept. 8. International Peace Congress at Geneva: broke up 12th, from furious quarrelling of members. Sept. 24. Garibaldi arrested while preparing to invade Papal States, and sent to Caprera. Oct. 13. Garibaldi escapes from Caprera; 26, defeats Pope's troops at Monte Rotondo; 27, King of Greece marries Grand Duchess Olga; 30, French troops enter Rome. Nov. 4. Garibaldi beaten and taken at Mentana.	1867 Oct. 29. Destructive hurricane in West Indies. Nov. 1. Furious cyclone in Bengal.
1868	1868 Jan. 1. Army bill, amounts to furnishing an army of 1,200,000. June 1. New press law, less stringent. Aug. 1. Rochefort's *Lanterne* suppressed; he escapes to Belgium.	1868 March 21. Defeat of papal party at Vienna on civil marriage bill. Sept. 29. Queen of Spain flees into France; provisional government set up. Nov. 24. Croatian deputies sit together with Hungarian, met for first time. Dec. 30. Final surrender of revolutionary Cretan government announced at Constantinople.	1868 Feb. 19. Brazilians force the pass of Humaita against Paraguayan batteries. Apr. 13. Capture of Magdala, Abyssinia, by British; death of King Theodore. May 22. Russians occupy Samarcand. June 25. Paraguayans evacuate Humaita, after over 2 years' siege. Nov. 17. Suez canal formally opened.
1869	1869 June 9. Violent election riots at Paris. June 26. Great increase of opposition in Assembly. July 13. Ministerial responsibility introduced by the Emperor. Aug. 15. Centenary of birth of Napoleon I.; pensions, amnesty, etc. Sept. 10. New constitution promulgated.	1869 May 20. Spanish Cortes votes 214 to 71 for monarchical government. June 16. Serrano chosen regent of Spain. Dec. 8. Vatican Council opened at Rome.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1870	1870 Apr. 2. Railway from Calcutta to Bombay opened. Apr. 10. Keshub Chunder Sen conducts religious services in London. May 19. English House of Lords rejects bill permitting to marry deceased wife's sister, 77 to 73. May 25. Organization of English committee to revise authorized version of Bible. Dec. 25. Mount Cenis tunnel completed. Deaths, 1870: Admirals Dahlgren and Farragut; Gen. Lee.	1870 Jan. 26. Darien canal scheme approved by Congress. March. Mr. Revels, first colored member of House (from Mississippi), takes his seat; 16th, his first speech, for universal amnesty and suffrage. April. Fifteenth amendment ratified. July. New tariff adopted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1871. July. Mr. Motley recalled. Oct. 1. Internal taxation begins to be reduced. Nov. Republican majority in Congress greatly reduced by the fall elections. Dec. 5. President Grant's message regrets failure of proposal to annex St. Domingo. Dec. 21. General Schenck Minister to London. Dec. Census makes value of U. S. $31,000,000,000.	1870 July 19. Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed. Aug.-Nov. Foot and mouth disease in cattle.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1870	1870 Jan. 3. Liberal (Ollivier) ministry formed. Jan 10. Victor Noir murdered by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Jan. 22. Rochefort fined and imprisoned for libel. May 8. Plebiscite on government amendments to constitution, adopted by 5 to 1. May 14. Riots and barricades in Paris. July 2. Orleans family demand to return to France; refused by Assembly, 173 to 31. July. Prince Leopold declines candidacy for Spanish throne; Prussia refuses guaranties; 17th, France declares war. July 23. Empress regent: Emperor joins army; 26th, first skirmish at Niederbronn; 30th, French repulsed at Saarbrück. Aug. 2. French take Saarbrück; 4. Germans defeat French at Wissembourg and Geisberg; 6, severe defeat of French at Woerth; 7, state of siege at Paris; 8, French defeated at Forbach; Bazaine in command at Metz; 10, new war ministry; decree for great increase of army; Strasburg invested by Germans; 12, Germans pass the Vosges; 14, Germans gain battle of Courcelles; 16, of Vionville; 18, of Gravelotte and Rezonville; Trochu governor of Paris; 22, Bazaine isolated at Metz; 25, Germans occupy Chalons; 30, several engagements lost by parts of MacMahon's army retreating north; 31, they retreat to Sedan; Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, Bazaine repulsed and driven into Metz. Sept. 1-2. Battle of Sedan; surrender of MacMahon's army and Napoleon III.; Sept. 4, revolution at Paris; republic declared, and government of defence, Trochu president; Empress and ministers flee to Belgium; 5, Germans occupy Rheims, and 7, St. Dizier; 9, Germans advancing on Paris; 15, siege of Paris formed; Sept. 17, important circular of Favre, confessing that France is in the wrong, and asking that the war stop; 16, Bismarck's circular asserting necessity of material guaranties from France; 19, Paris completely invested; 21, Versailles surrenders; Favre reports failure to agree with Bismarck; 23, Durnouf gets out of Paris with mails by balloon; *levée en masse* in French departments ordered; 28, Strasburg capitulates; red republican rising put down at Lyons. Oct. 7, Gambetta escapes from Paris by balloon; 9, organizes a government at Tours; 7, great sortie from Metz repulsed; 10, 11, red republican attempt to establish the commune at Paris defeated; 11, Germans take Orleans; 16, take Soissons; 21, French sortie from Mont Valerien (Paris) repulsed; 27, Metz and army surrendered by Bazaine; 29, Germans take Dijon; 31, riots in Paris; commune established for a moment, but dislodged. Nov. 4. Germans have taken 11 towns, 3,655 guns, 155 mitrailleuses, nearly 500,000 chassepots, 90 eagles, about $20,000,000 in money; hostilities continue in various parts of France; 24, Germans take Thionville; 27, take La Fere; 28, occupy Amiens; 30, great sortie of 120,000 men from Paris; they retreat, Dec. 2.	1870 Jan. 12. Pope's decree condemning the Fenians. May 17. Espartero declines the crown of Spain. June 25. Queen Isabella of Spain abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso. July. Vatican Council votes the Pope's infallibility. July 30. Austrian government dissolves the concordat with Rome. Sept. 20. Italian troops occupy Rome. Oct. 2. Vote of people of Papal States for annexation to Italy, 133,681 yeas to 1,507 nays. Nov. 16. Prince Amadeo of Italy elected king of Spain by the Cortes; accepts, Dec. 5. Nov. 23. Pope excommunicates all concerned in annexing Rome to Italy. Dec. 10. German empire voted at Berlin by the Reichstag; crown presented to King Wilhelm of Prussia at Versailles, 18th. Dec. 27. High and damaging flood in the Tiber at Rome. Dec. 28. Marshal Prim assassinated at Madrid. Dec. 31. King Victor Emmanuel arrives at Rome.	1870 Jan. 15. Salnave shot in Hayti; Saget president. March 1. Defeat and death of the Paraguayan leader Lopez. May 25. Fenian raid into Canada repulsed by volunteers. June 21. Mob at Tientsin in China; French consul and residents murdered.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1870	1870	1870	1870
1871	1871 Sept. 22. Old Catholic meeting at Bonn, against new dogma of infallibility. Dec. 28. Gradual slave-emancipation law passed in Brazil. Deaths, 1871: G. Tickner; Alice and Phœbe Cary; Gen. R. Anderson; R. Chambers; Schamyl, the Circassian chief; Omer Pasha; Thalberg; Herschel; Auber; G. Grote; Princess Belgiojoso; Paul de Kock; R. Bentley; C. Babbage; Sir R. Murchison; Marshal Benedek; G. Hudson ("railway king").	1871 Jan. 12. Great meeting in New York for Italian unity. Apr. 6. Report of commissioners to St. Domingo, in Senate. May 26. Treaty for Alabama claims commission, etc., ratified. June 4. U. S. army on peace footing of 35,284 men. June 10. Statue of S. F. B. Morse unveiled in N. Y. June 29. Polaris expedition sails for North Pole. July 12. Riot in New York. Romanists against Orangemen: 62 killed, 117 wounded. July 16. First exposure of Tammany Ring in N. Y. Times. Oct. Great fires in Minn., Wisc., and Mich. forests. Oct. 8–9. Great fire at Chicago; 18,000 buildings destroyed; $200,000,000 lost. Nov. Russian Minister Catacazy dismissed for discourtesy to U. S. authorities.	1871 Apr. 3. 8th census taken. July 20. Purchase of army commissions stopped by royal warrant. Sept. 30. South Kensington Exhibition closed (open since May 1).

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1870	1870 Dec. Obstinate fighting by the army of the Loire; other hostilities; Germans mainly successful; 11, Gambetta's government moves to Bordeaux.	1870	1870
1871	1871 Jan. 1–10. Bombardment of Paris; hostilities in other parts of France continuing; mostly German successes; 19, great sortie of 100,000 men from Paris repulsed; 23, Trochu resigns; 24, Vinoy governor of Paris; 28, Paris capitulates; 30, Bourbaki's army of 80,000 driven into Switzerland and "interned;" treaty of peace, ceding Alsace and part of Lorraine, and to pay Germany $1,000,000,000; preliminaries signed Feb. 26. Feb. 18. Thiers becomes executive. March 1–3. German troops enter Paris, and remain 48 hours. Treaty concluded May 10, ratified by French Assembly, May 18. March 18. Insurrection at Paris, and commune established there; 20, regular government at Versailles; 28, government of the commune proclaimed at Paris. April 2. Military operations begin between government and commune; 4, communist insurrection suppressed at Marseilles May 14. House of M. Thiers destroyed by commune; 16, column Vendome pulled down; 21, government troops enter Paris and occupy part; 23–24, Tuileries, Hotel de Ville, etc., burned by communists; 28, fighting ends and communists suppressed; about one-fourth of Paris burned, and loss of property through commune, $160,000,000; 29, decree disarming Paris. Sept. 1. Thiers made President for 3 years; 20, Germans evacuating forts around Paris. Nov. 28. Communist leaders shot. Dec. Said to be sixteen political parties; 19, Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville take seats in the Assembly.	1871 Jan. 2. King Amadeo arrives at Madrid. Feb. 8. Complete amnesty for political offences in Austria. June 16. 25th anniversary of popedom of Pius IX. celebrated at Rome. Nov. 18. Uniform coinage law enacted in Germany.	1871 June 11. U. S. and French storm Corean strongholds and punish Coreans for insults. Oct. 1. Military revolt in city of Mexico; suppressed with much bloodshed.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1872	1872 Aug. 6. Spain prepares to free slaves in Porto Rico and Cuba. Aug. 22. International statistical congress at St. Petersburg. Sept. 8. Australia connected by submarine telegraph with the Indo-European telegraph system. Oct. 16. Railway opened from Yokohama to Yeddo, in Japan. Deaths, 1872: J. Gillott; Duc de Persigny; Abp. Spalding; John Poole; J. Mazzini; Rev. F. D. Maurice; Lord Dalling; C. Lever; J. G. Bennett; Rev. N. McLeod; L. Feuerbach; Charles XV. of Sweden; Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"); T. Gautier; Sir J. Bowring; Gen. Halleck; W. H. Seward; H. Greeley.	1872 Jan. 16. General amnesty bill passed. June 17. Boston peace jubilee opens. July 10. Democrats and Liberals join to nominate Greeley for president. Aug. 19. Judge Barnard removed and disqualified, for corruption in office. Sept. Geneva award (Alabama claims) announced. Oct. 23. Island of San Juan awarded to U. S. Nov. 5. Grant re-chosen president.	1872 Feb. 29. Arthur O'Connor presents an empty pistol at the Queen. March. Agricultural laborers' strike in Warwickshire. June. Strikes in various trades. Sept. 14. Final Alabama award. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with France. Nov. 24. Serious illness of Prince of Wales; begins to recover Dec. 14.
1873	1873 Jan. 1. European calendar introduced into Japan. May 5. Treaty of Great Britain with Zanzibar to suppress slave trade. Deaths, 1873: Napoleon III.; M. F. Maury; Rev. T. Guthrie; C. Knight; Baron Liebig; W. C. Macready; Dr. Livingstone; A. Manzoni; F. von Raumer; H. Powers; M. Odillon-Barrot; Duke of Brunswick; Mrs. Mundt; Sir E. Landseer; Sir H. Holland; U. Ratazzi; S. P. Chase.	1873 Jan. Modoc war begins. Feb. Fighting and disturbances in New Orleans. March. Credit Mobilier scandal in Congress. Apr. 11. Gen. Canby and others murdered by Modocs. June. Modocs surrender. Nov. Excitement over execution by Spaniards of Americans from steamer Virginius.	1873 Jan. Strikes of colliers; coal very scarce. June–July. Shah of Persia visits England.
1874	1874 June 22. Telegraph opened between Great Britain and Brazil.	1874 Feb. Women's whiskey-war; women try to stop liquor-selling, by prayer, etc., in Ohio and N. Y.	1874 Jan. 23. Duke of Edinburgh marries Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1872	1872 April 23. Law against the "International" society. Sept. Government is established at Paris. Oct. 6. Pilgrimages of some 20,000 persons to Lourdes. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with Great Britain.	1872 Jan. Insurrectionary movements begin in north of Spain. Apr. 1. Tercentenary of Dutch independence observed. May 1. University of Strasburg reopened (closed by French, 1792). May 2. Don Carlos enters Spain; 6, flees back to France. June 12. Jesuits expelled from Germany. July 18. 1000th anniversary of Kingdom of Norway celebrated. July 31. Extradition treaty signed, Belgium and Great Britain. Sept. 30. Revolt in Montenegro. Dec. 18. Coinage made uniform in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Dec. 31. Diplomatic relations broken off between the Pope and Germany.	1872 March 1. War between Honduras and San Salvador. March 26. Attempt to assassinate the Mikado of Japan. July 22. Military revolt at Lima; President Balta killed. Aug. 17. Japanese embassy in England.
1873	1873 Feb. Letter of Comte de Chambord, destroying all hope of Bourbonist fusion. March 15. Convention for complete evacuation by Germans on payment of whole indemnity. May 24. Thiers and his ministry resign; 26, MacMahon chosen president by the assembly. Aug. 2. Germans have left France, except Verdun; 5, the Orleanists recognize Comte de Chambord as chief. Sept. 5. Last instalment of German indemnity paid; 13, Germans leave Verdun; 16, last Germans leave France. Nov. 29. MacMahon's term made 7 years. Dec. 12. Bazaine condemned to death for surrender of Metz; commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.	1873 Feb. 9. Extradition treaty signed, Italy and Great Britain. Feb. 11. King Amadeo of Spain abdicates. May 1. International exhibition at Vienna opened. Oct. 21. Jesuits expelled from their convents and colleges at Rome.	1873 Feb. 23. Emperor Toung-Chi of China assumes government. March 25. Netherlands declare war against Atchinese.
1874	1874 March 16. Imperialist demonstration at Chislehurst, at majority (18 years) of prince imperial.	1874 Apr. 13. Revised constitution adopted in Switzerland. July 23. Extradition treaty ratified, Netherlands and Great Britain.	1874 Feb. 5. British force under Sir G. Wolseley occupies Coomassie.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1874	1874 Aug. International congress at Brussels on laws of war. Sept. 15. International postal congress at Berne; adopts a system Oct. 7. Deaths, 1874: Ex-pres. Fillmore; C. Sumner; F. Guizot; A. von Rothschild; Chang and Eng (Siamese twins); Dr. D. F. Strauss; J. Michelet.	1874 Apr. 22. President Grant vetoes bill for inconvertible paper money. July. Beecher scandal breaks out. Aug. 17. Riots at Austin., Miss., negroes and whites; so-called negro insurrection also in Aug., at Trenton, Tenn. Sept. Centennial of meeting of colonial delegates at Philadelphia. Sept. 18. Gov. Kellogg of La. deposed by a rising of whites; restored by U. S. forces. Oct. 27. Triennial Episcopalian convention; canon against ritualism. Dec. Senate passes bill to resume specie payment Jan. 1, 1879.	1874 Feb. 21. Gladstone ministry out; D'Israeli succeeds him. May 13–21. Visit of Czar of Russia.
1875	1875 Jan. Civil registration and civil marriage adopted by law in Germany. May 20. International convention at Paris for adopting metric system. 13 nations represented. May 23. People of Switzerland adopt civil marriage by vote. Nov. 28. Italian government buys the Northern Italian railroads. Deaths, 1875: Ex-pres. Johnson; A. Helps; E. Pereire; E. Quinet; Toung-Chi, emperor of China.	1875 Feb. 4. Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Feb. Civil rights bill (for negroes) passed. Apr. 19. Centenary of Lexington. June 17. Centenary of Bunker Hill. July 2. Beecher trial ends. Jury disagrees (9 to 3 for Beecher). Sept. 30. First American Cardinal (McCloskey) received at Rome. Oct. Inflationist defeats in Ohio and Iowa.	1875 March 9. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, arrive in London; sail (on return) Aug. 4. Sept. 27. Railway jubilee at Darlington. Nov. 25. Government purchase of Suez canal shares announced.
1876	1876 Feb. 1. International courts in Egypt begin to sit. Feb. 6. Turkey replies to Andrassy note, promising reforms, which are decreed 14th. March 9. Egyptian invading force beaten by Abyssinians. Oct. 27. Capt. Nares's Arctic expedition returns; reports that North Pole cannot be reached. Dec. 21. New penal code adopted for German Empire. Deaths, 1876: Vice-pres. H. Wilson; F. Deak; Reverdy Johnson; Abdul-Aziz, ex-sultan of Turkey; Gen. Santa Anna; C. Perier; Cardinal Antonelli.	1876 Jan. 1. Centennial year, great demonstrations in Philadelphia. March. Minister Schenck resigns in consequence of Emma Mine scandal. April. Senate rejects R. H. Dana's nomination as minister to England. Apr. 14. Lincoln monument, erected by negroes, unveiled at Washington. May 10. International exhib. opened at Phila. June 16. Hayes and Wheeler nominated at Cincinnati. June. Winslow released at London; extradition treaty thus ended. June 25. Custer and his command ambushed and destroyed by Sioux. June 29. Tilden and Hendricks nominated at St. Louis. July 9. Hamburg (S. C.) massacre of negro militiamen by Butler and others. Aug. 1. Gen. Belknap, ex-secretary of war, impeached for corruption, but acquitted by 35 to 25 in Senate (two-thirds must convict). Aug. 2. Colorado admitted into the Union. Oct. 17. President Grant's proclamation against unlawful combinations to affect elections in South.	1876 May 1. Queen proclaimed Empress of India.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1874	1874 Aug. 31. Vendome column restored.	1874 Dec. 31. Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, proclaimed King of Spain, enters Madrid and assumes government, Jan. 14, 1875.	1874 Feb. 13, King of Ashantee makes peace. Feb. 22. Bishop of Pernambuco condemned to 4 years' imprisonment for disobedience to law. Feb. 26. Insurrection at Nagasaki, Japan.
1875	1875 Feb.–March. Constitutional changes in a republican direction. June 23. Destructive floods at Toulouse. Dec. Reports on trial of communists shows 9,596 convictions and 110 death sentences.	1875 Oct. 6. Turkey announces suspension of payment on half the interest of her public debt.	1875 Apr. 5. Island of Saghalien ceded by Japan to Russia. May 18. Seven Chilian towns of 30,000 population, destroyed by an earthquake.
1876	1876 Jan. French revenue for 1875 $500,000,000, said to be the largest ever received by any government. Feb.–March. Republican majority elected to Chambers. Nov. 3. France announces her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war. Dec. 12. New ministry under Jules Simon.	1876 Jan. 31. Andrassy note presented to Turkey, suggesting reforms. March 20. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid, the Carlist insurrection being suppressed. May 6. Assassination of French and German consuls at Salonica in Turkey. May. Risings in Bulgaria, cruelly put down by Turks. May 30. Sultan Abdul-Aziz deposed; Murad V. succeeds. July 9. Turkey repudiates payments on public debt until better times. Aug. 31. Sultan Murad deposed; Abdul Hamid II. succeeds. Nov. 1. Six weeks' armistice between Turkey and Servia.	1876 Feb. 20. Khokand annexed to Russia, as Ferghana. July 17. Gen. Canal president of Hayti. Oct. 31. Terrible cyclone in Bengal; immense loss of property and life. Dec. 10. Baez, President of St. Domingo.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1876	1876 Invention of telephone.	1876 Nov. 7. Presidential election; Hayes and Wheeler chosen by 185, to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.	1876
1877	1877 Invention of phonograph. Deaths: Tayler Lewis, J. L. Motley, Gen. Changarnier, Dr. Muhlenberg, E. L. Davenport, Gen. Forrest, Geo. L. Fox, Henry Peters Gray, Thiers, Brigham Young.	1877 Jan. U. S. Government commission report Darien canal practicable. Jan. Extradition treaty signed with Spain. Jan. 8. Two governors (Nicholls and Kellogg) inaugurated in Louisiana; Kellogg maintained by U. S. troops. Jan. Fourteen fishing schooners, overdue at Gloucester, Mass., given up for lost with all on board. Jan. Moody and Sankey opened meeting in Boston. Apr. 10. U. S. troops evacuated South Carolina state house; Gov. Chamberlain has to yield to Hampton. Apr. 24. U. S. troops evacuate state house at New Orleans; Kellogg government yields to Nicholls. June 6. Civil suit against P. B. Sweeney compromised for $400,000. June 29. Pres. Hayes's letter prescribing that national office-holders must not be managing party officials, nor be assessed for party expenses. July. An Indian war under chief Joseph breaks out in Idaho. Oct. 5. Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph surrender. Oct. 15. Forty-fifth Congress meets in extra session. Nov. 23. Halifax Fisheries Commission decree that the United States is to pay Great Britain $5,500,000.	1877. July 2–9. Pan-Presbyterian conference at Edinburgh. Cleopatra's Needle brought from Egypt and erected in London.
1878	1878 Dec. 17. Gold sells at par in New York City for the first time since Jan. 13, 1862. Deaths: W. C Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Geo. H. Lewes, Wm. M. Tweed, George Cruikshank, Princess Alice, Bp. Dupanloup, Joseph Henry.	1878 Jan. 30. Senate ratifies Samoan treaty which gives U. S. naval vessels use of harbor of Pagopago. May 17. House of Representatives appoints a (Potter) committee to investigate alleged frauds in presidential election of 1876. Nov. 5. Elections favorable to the Democrats. Southern States visited with yellow fever, causing 20,000 cases of sickness and 7,000 deaths.	1878 June 4. Defensive treaty with Turkey signed, by which Cyprus is ceded to Great Britain. Sept. 3. "Princess Alice" sunk near London; 600 lives lost. Oct. 2. City of Glasgow Bank, Scotland, closed with liabilities of $50,000,000.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1876	1876	1876	1876
1877	1877 Oct. 14. Elections favorable to Republicans. Nov. 29. Resignation of the De Broglie ministry. Dec. 14. Formation of the Dufaure ministry.	1877 Jan. 18. Turkey rejects proposals of the European powers. Jan. 23. New Turkish constitution proclaimed. Apr. 24. Russia declares war against Turkey, and enters Roumania. May 21. Jubilee at Rome, 50th anniversary of Pope's episcopate. June. Russians cross the Danube at Galatz; 25. at Hirsova. July 6. Over 120,000 Russians have crossed at Sistova. July. The German quarrel with Rome has caused the deposition of 4 bishops and 6 archbishops; expulsion of 600 persons (120 priests) from Cologne alone; vacancy of 476 parishes in 7 bishoprics alone. Aug. 18. Russians defeated at Jahnilar; 25. and at Kizil Tepe. Sept. 3. Russians storm Lovatz; 8. Montenegrins capture Nicsic. Nov. 17. Insurrection along Greek frontier. Nov. 18. Russians capture Kars. Dec. 10. Russians capture Plevna.	1877 Feb. Diaz is in possession of power in Mexico; ex-president Lerdo escapes to San Francisco. May 9. Great earthquake and tidal wave, coast of Peru; loss $20,000,000 and 600 lives. Only railroad in China closed by the Chinese government.
1878	1878 May 1. International Exposition opens at Paris.	1878 Jan. 3. Russians capture Sophia; 9, and a Turkish army of 25,000 men in Shipka Pass; 20, and enter Adrianople. Jan. 9. King Victor Emanuel of Italy dies, and is succeeded by his son, King Humbert. Jan. 23. King Alfonso of Spain marries Princess Mercedes. Feb. 7. Pius IX. dies; 20, Leo XIII. is elected Pope. May 11. Attempt to assassinate Emperor William of Germany. June 2. Another attempt to assassinate Emperor of Germany. June 13. Meeting of European Powers at Berlin. June 26. Death of Queen Mercedes of Spain. July 13. Treaty of Berlin signed by European Powers. Aug. Opposition in Bosnia to Austrian occupation. Oct. 19. Anti-Socialist Bill passed by Germany. Oct. 25. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain. Nov. 17. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy.	1878 Jan.–Feb. Famine in Northern China, in which several millions of persons starve to death. Feb. 4. An asylum for women and children in Tien-t-in, China, is burned, and nearly 3,000 lives lost. April 11. Tornado at Canton, China, in which 10,000 persons are estimated to be killed. Aug. Marquis of Lorne is appointed Governor-General of Canada. Sept. Protectionists are successful at Canadian elections; Sir John A. Macdonald becomes premier; and tariff laws are passed. Nov. 21. British troops invade Afghanistan.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1879	1879 Jan. 2. Specie payments resumed in U. S. April 30. Treaty between Great Britain and Germany for suppressing slave trade. May 18. Switzerland permits each Canton to restore capital punishment. July 9. "Jeannette" sails from San Francisco for Arctic regions. Oct. 25. Flogging in the navy abolished in the Netherlands. Nov. 15. Seventh cable laid under the Atlantic (Cape Cod to Brest). The Northeast (Polar) passage made by Nordenskjöld. Invention of a universal language (Volapük) by J. M. Schleyer, a German. Construction of the first electric railroad (at Berlin). Deaths: Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, Von Bulow, R. H. Dana, Gen. Dix, W. L. Garrison, Gen. Hood, Gen. Hooker, Baron Rothschild, Gen. Richard Taylor.	1879 Mar. 18. Extra session of Forty-sixth Congress. Sept. 29. Maj. Thornburgh and ten soldiers killed by the Indians in Colorado. Oct. 16. The Apaches kill forty settlers in New Mexico.	1879 Mar. 13. Marriage of Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise of Prussia.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1879	1879 Jan. 30. Marshal Mac Mahon resigns the presidency and Jules Grévy is elected in his place. Feb. 2. Resignation of the Dufaure ministry. Feb. 5. Appointment of the Waddington ministry. June 1. Prince Louis Napoleon killed by the Zulus. Aug. 2. Seat of government removed from Versailles to Paris. Dec. 20. Resignation of the Waddington ministry. Dec. 28. Appointment of the Freycinet ministry.	1879 Feb. 8. Definite treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey signed. Mar. 12. River Theiss in Hungary breaks its dykes and destroys 300 lives. Mar. 20. Russian troops evacuate Adrianople. Apr. 29. Prince Alexander of Battenberg elected Prince of Bulgaria. Nov. 29. King Alfonso of Spain marries the Archduchess Marie Christina. Dec. 30. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.	1879 Jan. 8. British troops enter Candahar (Afghanistan). Jan. 10. British troops enter Zululand; 22, are defeated at Isandlana. Feb. 12. Chilians take possession of disputed Bolivian territory. Feb. 16. King of Burmah assassinates princes of royal house at Mandalay. Feb. 20. Death of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan; succeeded by Yakoob Khan. Mar. 23. Chilians capture Calama. April 2. Zulus defeated at Gingholova. April 6. Chili formally declares war against Peru; 11, Peruvians defeated in naval battle off Loa. June 24. Zulus invade Natal; 28, General Wolseley lands at Durban. June 25. Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, abdicates and is succeeded by his son, Tewfik Pasha. June 26. Afghans sign treaty of peace. July 1. Zulus defeated at Ulundi. July 16. Chilians bombard Iquique; 21, Peruvians bombard Caldera. Aug. 8. Second bombardment of Iquique by Chilians; 16, Battle at San Pedro de Acatama; and, 28, at Antofagasta. Aug. 28. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, captured. Sept. 1. Bolivians and Peruvians capture Calama; 16, Naval battle off Iquique; 19, Chilians victorious at San Francisco. Sept. 3. Maj. Cavagnari and British Embassy assassinated in Cabul.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1879	1879	1879	1879
1880	1880 Feb. 18. Slavery abolished in Cuba. Feb. 29. Tunnel through St. Gothard Mt. completed. June 10. Celebration at Lisbon of tercentenary of Camoens. Aug. 14. Completion of Cologne Cathedral, begun in 1248. Nov. 4. Kansas adopts prohibitory amendment to constitution. Dec. 8. Flogging abolished in British navy. Deaths: Ole Bull, Lydia Maria Child, Geo. Eliot, Empress of Russia, Lucretia Mott, Paul de Musset, Offenbach, Tom Taylor.	1880 June 2. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Republicans at Chicago. June 11. Weaver and Chambers nominated by Greenback-Labor Convention at Chicago. June 24. Hancock and English nominated by Democrats at Cincinnati. Oct. 14. Indian Chief Victoria and fifty braves killed by Mexicans. Nov. 4. Garfield and Arthur elected President and Vice-President.	1880 Jan. 3. Riots in Connemara, Ireland. Feb. 17. Parliament defeats bill to make franchise in Ireland the same as in England and Scotland. Mar. 24. Parliament dissolved. April 21. Resignation of Beaconsfield. April 23. Appointment of Gladstone government. May. Insurrections in Western Ireland. June. House of Commons refuses to allow Bradlaugh to take his seat. Oct.–Nov. Riots in various parts of Ireland. Dec. 28. State trial against Parnell, etc., begins in Dublin.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1879	1879	1879	1879 Sept. 9. Communist outbreak in Colombia; German consul and 200 others killed. Sept. 17. International Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales. Oct. 2. Afghans repulsed with great loss at Shutargardan; 21, Abdication of Yakoob Khan. Oct. 8 Chilians capture the "Huascar." Oct. 24. Midhat Pasha resigns governorship of Syria. Nov. 2. Chilians capture Pisagua; and, 8, Tarapaca; and, 17, Conchas Blancas; and, 22, the "Pilcomayo;" 13, are defeated at Quintlagoa; but, 24, are victorious at Iquique. Dec. 12. Attempt to assassinate Lord Lytton at Calcutta. Dec. 14. Afghans defeated near Cabul; and, 23, at Sherpur.
1880	1880 Jan. 29. Bill passed to suppress political clubs. June. Army chaplains abolished. June 29. Island of Tahiti annexed to France. June 30. Jesuits expelled from their religious houses. July 11. Communists amnestied. Sept. 10. Revolt of natives of Domenica against French government. Sept. 19. Resignation of Freycinet ministry. Sept. 23. Appointment of Ferry ministry. Oct. 30. Religious houses of Jesuits forcibly closed. Nov. 9. Ferry ministry resign; but, 11, withdraw their resignations. Dec. 9. Bill for taxing religions property passed.	1880 Feb. 18. 1,200 persons arrested in Russia for "attempting" to assassinate the Czar; 24, Gen. Melikoff appointed Dictator of Russia. April 7. Bismarck offers his resignation to the Emperor of Germany, but it is not accepted. May 4. German Anti-Socialist laws extended to 1884 June 1. International Exhibition opened at Brussels. June 16. Supplementary Conference meets at Berlin to settle Greek and Montenegrin questions. July 3. Prussia passes bill to subordinate all clergy to the State. Sept. 17. Naval demonstration against Sultan to enforce Montenegrin settlement. Oct. 19. Czar marries Princess Dolgorouki. Nov. 27. Turks evacuate Dulcigno. Nov.-Dec. Anti Semitic meetings at Berlin.	1880 Jan. 5. Revolution in Peru; Gen. Pierola proclaimed Dictator. Jan. 7. Chilians occupy Ilo. Jan. 15. Afghans defeated near Dacca; 21, British capture Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Feb. 1-3. Chilians defeated. Mar. 7. Chilians bombard Arica; and, 11, occupy Moquega; and, 18, Islay. April 10. Chilians blockade Callao. April 19. Afghans defeated at Ahmedkey; 20, defeat British near Ghurzner; 25, defeated at Charasiab. June 7. Chilians capture Arica and Tacna. July 4. Chilian "Loa" destroyed by torpedo.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1880	1880	1880	1880
1881	1881 Feb. 7. Work begun on Panama Canal. May 17, 19. Revised New Testament published in England and America. June 11 "Jeannette" destroyed by ice in Siberian seas. Aug. Electrical Exhibition opened at Paris. Deaths: Beaconsfield, Gen. Burnside, Carlyle, Dean Stanley, J. G. Holland, J. T. Fields, Emile Littré.	1881 Mar. 4. Garfield inaugurated as President. May 5. New treaty with China confirmed (regulating immigration). June 2. Great Britain pays $75,000 for Fortune Bay fisheries damages. July 2. Garfield shot by Guiteau in Washington. July 20. Indian Chief Sitting Bull surrenders at Fort Buford. Sept. 19. Garfield dies at Elberon, N. J. Sept. 20, 22. Arthur takes oath of office as President. Oct. 5. International Cotton Exhibition opened at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 18. Centennial celebration of Battle of Yorktown: British flag saluted by order of the President. Oct. 31. Cashier of Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, embezzles $2,000,000. Nov. 14. Beginning of trial of Guiteau for murder of Garfield.	1881 Jan. 24. House of Commons sits continuously for 41 hours to pass coercion bill. Jan. 25. Irish State trial ends in disagreement of the jury. Mar. 17. Passage of Irish arms bill. Apr. – June. 1,063 families in Ireland evicted for not paying rents. July 30. Passage of Irish land bill.
1882	1882 J. F. Slater gives $1,000,000 for education of the colored people of the South. Great increase in use of electric light.	1882 Jan. 25. Guiteau trial ended in his conviction of murder in the first degree. Feb. 28. Congress passes apportionment bill giving House of Representatives 325 members. May. Outbreak of Apache Indians in Arizona. May 8. Congress passes bill suspending Chinese immigration for ten years.	1882 Mar. 2. Attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria. Apr. 27. Marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helena of Waldeck.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1880	1880	1880	1880 July 25. Abdul Rahman recognized by British as Ameer of Cabul; 27. British defeated in Candahar. Sept. 1. Afghans defeated at Candahar. Sept. 6. Insurrection of Basutos; 25, defeated. Sept. 14. Offer of U. S. to mediate in Chilian war accepted. Oct. 1. International Exhibition opened at Melbourne. Oct. 14, 19. Basutos defeated. Nov. 15. Rising of the Boers in the Transvaal against the British government. Nov. 25. Negotiations for peace between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia broken off. Dec. 21. General rising of the Boers in the Transvaal; 22, they declare their independence; and, 28, occupy Potchefstroom.
1881	1881 May 12. City of Tunis surrenders to French. July 11. French army bombards Sfax. Nov. 10. Resignation of the Ferry ministry; 15, Formation of the Gambetta ministry.	1881 Mar. 13. Assassination of Czar of Russia; succeeded by his son, Alexander III. Apr. 15. Execution of five Nihilists for assassination of the Czar. Apr. 27. Beginning of outrages against the Jews in Russia. Dec. 8. Ring Theatre in Vienna burned, and 794 lives lost.	1881 Jan. 23. Callao and Lima surrender to Chilians. Mar. 23. Boer war in S. Africa ended. Apr. Earthquake at Chios, Asia Minor, destroying forty-five villages and 5,000 persons. Nov. False Prophet appears in Soudan.
1882	1882 Jan. Failure of the Union Générale. Jan 30. Resignation of the Gambetta ministry and formation of the Freycinet ministry. May 2. French capture Ha-Noi in Southeastern Asia.	1882 Feb. Twenty-one Nihilists in Russia condemned to death or to penal servitude. Apr. Prince Gortschakoff resigns Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Russia. May. Assassination of Gen. Strelnikoff at Odessa.	1882 May. Renewal of political massacres in Mandalay. June 11. Riots in Alexandria; 340 Europeans killed.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1882	1882 Deaths: Longfellow, Darwin, Emerson, Gambetta, Garibaldi, Pusey, Abp. Tait, Anthony Trollope, Thurlow Weed, G. P. Marsh, R. H. Dana, jr., Auerbach, Dr. Draper, Dr. Bellows.	1882 June 30. Guiteau hanged in Washington. Aug. 2. Congress passes over the President's veto the largest River and Harbor bill ever passed—$18,743,875. Nov. Elections throughout the country generally favorable to the Democrats.	1882 May 6. Assassination of Lord F. C. Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin. July 12. Queen signs new coercion bill. Aug. Passage of Irish arrears of rent bill. Dec. Parliament adopts new rules of procedure. Dec. 20. Archbishopric of Canterbury accepted by Bishop Benson.
1883	1883 May 12. Opening of hygienic exhibition at Berlin. May 14. Opening of international fisheries exhibition at London. July. First use of storage electricity in propelling boat (Thames River, London). Aug. 16. Opening of electrical exhibition at Vienna. Nov. 18. Standard time substituted for local time in U. S. and Canada. Deaths: Doré, Flotow, Wagner, A. H. Stephens, J. R. Green, Gortchakoff, Peter Cooper, Jules Sandeau, Laboulaye, Abd-el-Kader, Bp. Colenso, Abp. Purcell, Montgomery Blair, J. S. Black, Comte de Chambord, Turgeneff, Hendrik Conscience, Mayne Reid, Karl Marx, H. Martin, Sir E. Sabine.	1883 Jan. 5. Defalcation of the State Treasurer of Tennessee ($400,000). Mar. 4. Tariff bill signed by the President. July 16. Civil-Service-Reform Act (passed by Congress in Jan.) goes into operation. July 19. Strike of 5,000 telegraph operators. (Collapsed Aug. 17.) July 23. *Proteus*, sent to rescue the Greely Arctic expedition, crushed by the ice in Smith's Sound, Sept. 8. Northern Pacific Railroad completed. Oct. 1. Letter postage reduced from 3c. to 2c. per half ounce. Oct. 15. Civil-Rights Act (giving colored people equal privileges in hotels, theatres, etc., with whites) pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Nov. 1. Gen. Sherman succeeded by Gen. Sheridan in the command of the army.	1883 Feb. 10. Identification of murderers of Burke and Cavendish. (Apr. 13, 18. Condemnation to death of two of them.) June 16. Suffocation of 186 children at Victoria Hall, Sunderland. July. Shooting at Cape Town of James Carey, the identifier of the Burke and Cavendish murderers. Aug. 23. Annexation of Sherbro and other territories on west African coast to British Empire.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1882	1882 Aug. 7. Formation of the Duclerc ministry. Passage of divorce bill.	1882 Sept. Turkey cedes 5,000 square miles to Greece. Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate King Milan of Servia. Dec. Conviction of forty-five Socialists at Prague.	1882 July 11. British fleet bombards Alexandria; 12, Egyptians evacuate and fire Alexandria. Aug. 15. Gen. Wolseley arrives at Alexandria; 20, seizes the Suez Canal, and, 24, defeats Egyptians at Magfar and (25) at Kassasin Lock. Sept. 13. British capture Tel-el-Kebir and Zagazig; 14, Arabi is captured; 23, Damietta surrenders; and, 25, Khedive returns to Cairo. Dec. 3. Arabi sentenced to death; commuted by Khedive to perpetual exile.
1883	1883 Jan. 28. Resignation of the Duclerc ministry and formation of the Fallières ministry. Feb. 9. Release of Prince Napoleon after three weeks' imprisonment. Feb. 18. Resignation of the Fallières ministry and formation of the Ferry ministry. Feb. 25. Royal princes dismissed from the army. Sept. 29. King of Spain insulted in Paris; 30, apologies offered by President Grévy.	1883 Jan. Great floods in Europe. Mar. 29. Murder at Pesth of the Lord Chief Justice of Hungary. April. Resumption of specie payments in Italy. (Suspended since 1866.) May 27. Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of Russia, at Moscow. May-Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia. July 28. Earthquake on island of Ischia (near Naples) destroying 5,000 lives. Aug. Military revolt in Spain. Sept. 27. Unveiling of the great statue "Germania," on the Niederwald, Rüdesheim. Oct. Resignation of Spanish ministry of Sagasta, and formation of new ministry under Posada-Herrera. Nov. 10. Celebration in Germany of fourth centennial of Luther's birth. Dec. 4. Insurrection in Crete.	1883 Jan. 16. Return of Cetewayo to Zululand. Feb. 12. Coronation of King Kalakaua in Honolulu. Apr. 29. Followers of El Mahdi defeated by Egyptian troops. June. French aggressions in Madagascar. June. Cholera causes panic in Egypt; over 16,000 deaths. July 6. Cetewayo defeated in battle by Oham. July 14. Discovery of Lake Mantumba in Africa by Stanley. Aug. Volcanic eruptions in Java and neighboring islands: nearly 100,000 deaths. Aug. 15-20. Skirmishes between French and Anamite troops in Tonquin. Aug. 25. French protectorate established over Anam. Oct. 16. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British. Oct. 20. Treaty of peace signed between Chili and Peru.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1883	1883	1883	1883
1884	1884 May 19. Discovery of inoculative remedy for rabies announced by Pasteur. May 24. Opening of N. Y. and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. June 20. Introduction of railroads into China sanctioned by the government. July 1. Opening of international forestry exhibition at Edinburgh. Aug. 4. Opening of international educational conference at London. Oct. 13. International conference at Washington adopts meridian of Greenwich as the universal prime meridian. Greely expedition penetrates to Lat. 83° 24′ N., the farthest point yet reached in Arctic exploration. Deaths: Dr. Lasker, Wendell Phillips, Guyot, Mignét, Prince Leopold, Chas. Reade, Tagliioni, J. P. Benjamin, Chas. O'Conor, Count Todleben, Lepsius, Sir E. Wilson, H. G. Bohn, Hans Makart, Paul Lacroix, Fanny Elsler, Channing.	1884 Jan. 21. Iron-clad oath (enacted during Civil War) repealed by Congress. Feb. 10-21. Great floods in Ohio Valley. $500.000 appropriated by Congress for relief. May 29. People's (Labor and Greenback) party nominate B. F. Butler and A. M. West for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. June 2. Republican party nominate J. G. Blaine and J. A. Logan for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. June 22. Rescue off Cape Sabine of Lieut. Greely and six survivors of his Arctic expedition—17 of the party having perished. July 10. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. July 24. Prohibition party nominate J. P. St. John and Wm. Daniel for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Nov. 4. Election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Dec. 8. Collection of immigrant head money declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Dec. 16. Opening of Cotton Exposition at New Orleans.	1884 Apr. 16. Celebration of ter-centennial of Edinburgh University. June 28. Opening of Egyptian conference in London. Nov. Passage of new franchise bill by Parliament. Dec. 13. Attempt to wreck London Bridge with dynamite.
1885	1885 Jan. 1. Time of reckoning the beginning of the day changed from noon to midnight at Greenwich observatory.	1885 Jan. 20. Passage of bill submitting French spoliation claims to Court of Claims. Feb. 21. Dedication of the Washington Monument (555 feet high) at the city of Washington. Mar. 2. Importation of foreign contract laborers prohibited by Congress.	1885 Jan. 24. Dynamite explosion in Houses of Parliament and in the Tower, London: twenty persons injured.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere
1883	1883	1883	1883 Oct. 31. Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada. Nov. 3-5. Defeat of Egyptian army under Hicks Pacha by El Mahdi in the Soudan. Dec. 4. Opening at Calcutta of the first East Indian international exhibition.
1884	1884 June 19. Annexation of Cambodia (part of China) to French territories. June 25. Appearance of Asiatic cholera; 6,000 deaths within three months. July 19. Adoption of a divorce law. Aug. 15. Declaration of war by China. Aug. Revision of Constitution.	1884 Jan. 15. Formation of a new Spanish ministry under Cánovas del Castillo. Feb. 14. Annexation of Merv (Central Asia) by Russia. Feb. 17. Attempt to assassinate King of Italy. June 12. Regulation of succession to Dutch throne. June 21. Death of Prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland. June-Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia. July 13. Attempt to assassinate Emperor of Austria. July 17. Discovery of plot to assassinate Czar of Russia. Oct. 3. Destruction by fire of royal castle of Christiansborg. Oct. 5. German annexations on African slave coast; Dec. 19, in South Sea.	1884 Jan. 25. "Chinese" Gordon appointed Governor of the Soudan. Feb. Massacre of Christians in Tonquin: 215 lives lost. Feb. 4. Defeat of Baker Pacha by Egyptian rebels under Osman Digma, near Tokar. Feb. 9. Death of Cetewayo. Feb. 29. Osman Digma defeated by Gen. Graham near Tokar. Mar. 30. Epidemic of small-pox at Madras. May 23. Berber captured by Egyptian rebels. Sept. 10. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the vice-royalty of India. (He assumes office Nov. 13.) Nov. 25. Earthquake in Peru. Dec. 1. Gen. Diaz becomes Prest. of Mexico. Dec. 12. Revolution in Corea.
1885	1885 Mar. 29. [illegible] the Ferry [illegible] by [illegible] victories over Chinese [illegible] in Tonquin. Apr. 6. Formation of new ministry under Brisson.	1885 Jan. 1. Earthquake in Spain: many lives and buildings destroyed. Jan. 12. Extradition treaty between Russia and Prussia. May 4. Opening of universal exhibition at Antwerp.	1885 Jan. [illegible] El Mahdi defeated by the British under Gen. Stewart in the Soudan.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1885	1885 May 4. Opening of international exhibition of inventions at London. May 15. Publication at London and New York of revised version of Old Testament. Aug. 10. Opening of international telegraphic congress at Berlin. Nov. 18. First election of a workman to the States-General of Holland. Deaths: Colfax, B. Silliman, Jr., About, R. G. White, Frelinghuysen, Hugo, Baron v. Manteuffel, S. I. Prime, Gen. Grant, Montefiore, Lord Houghton, "H. H." Jackson, Abp. McCloskey, H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), Gen. McClellan, John McCullough, Vice-President Hendricks, King Alfonso, W. H. Vanderbilt, Toombs.	1885 Mar. 4. Passage of act retiring U. S. Grant with the rank of General. Mar. 4. Letter postage reduced from two cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce. Mar. 4. Inauguration of President Cleveland. Apr. 16. Passage of bill by N. Y. Legislature creating a public park at Niagara Falls. (Opened to the public July 15.) May 5. Conclusion of treaty with Colombian govt. establishing joint protectorate over Isthmus of Panama. June 21. Ratification of extradition treaty with Japan. Aug. 8. Public funeral of Gen. Grant in New York. Aug. 25. Cyclones at Savannah and Charleston: $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Sept. 2. Five hundred Chinese miners in Wyoming Ter. attacked by whites and fifty of them killed.	1885 Mar. 26. Difficulty with Russia regarding advances of latter in Central Asia: military reserves called out by the Queen. June 8. Defeat in Parliament of the Liberal (Gladstone) ministry. June 23. Formation of Conservative ministry under the Marquis of Salisbury. June 29. Earl of Carnarvon succeeds Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. July 23. Marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Sept. 3. Completion of tunnel under Severn River. Oct. 1. Inauguration of sixpenny (twelve cents) telegrams. Nov. Outbreak of war with Burmah; British troops enter Mandalay; surrender of King Thebaw (Nov. 28.)
1886	1886 Jan. 4. Women allowed to vote in Toronto. Oct. 27. Final abolition of slavery in Cuba.	1886 Jan. 19. Passage of bill investing presidency temporarily in Secretary of State (or other Cabinet officers) in case of death of both President and Vice-President. Feb. 9, Chinese in Seattle (Washington) driven from their homes by mob.	1886 Jan. 1. Annexation of Burmah to British Empire. Jan. 20. Opening of tunnel under Mersey River.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1885	1885 June 2. Public funeral of Victor Hugo in Paris. June 9. Treaty of peace with China signed. Aug. 25. Reappearance of cholera at Toulon; its rapid spread through France and Spain: 10,000 deaths. Dec. 12. Establishment of protectorate over Madagascar. Dec. 28. Re-election of Grévy as President.	1885 June 24. Cholera appears in Spain: 82,000 deaths by end of Aug. July 12. Attempt to assassinate Emperor of Germany. Sept. 18. Rebellion in Eastern Roumalia: annexed to Bulgaria. Oct. 1. Outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria. Nov. 1. Renewal for five years of Latin monetary union between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, on basis of silver coin redeemable in gold. Nov. 25. Accession of Mercedes to Spanish throne (on death of her father, Alfonso XII.) under regency of her mother, Queen Christina: new ministry under Sagasta. Nov. 28-Dec. 21. Trial and conviction of twenty-six Nihilists at Warsaw: 4 hung and 22 sent to Siberia. Nov. 30. Germany takes possession of Marshall Islands. Dec. 5. Italian annexation of Massowah	1885 Jan. 26. Khartoum captured by El Mahdi; 27, Gordon killed; British forces withdrawn from Soudan. Feb. Formation of Congo Free State. Feb. 21. Protectorate over Samoan Islands granted Germany by treaty. Mar. 11. Declaration of war by Guatemala against Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica: Mexico sides against Guatemala. Mar. 30. Russians defeat Afghans at Penjdeh. Mar. 30. Pres. Barrios, of Guatemala, killed while advancing against San Salvador. Mar. 31. Colon burned by Panama insurgents. Mar. 31. Indian-French rebellion in Northwest Canada under Riel (who is captured, and hung Nov. 16). Apr. 16. Peace concluded between Central American republics. Apr. 21. King of Belgium assumes sovereignty over Congo State. Apr. 24. Panama taken possession of by U. S. troops for protection of property. (Restored later to Colombian govt.) May 7. Death of El Mahdi. May 15. Earthquakes desolate Vale of Cedar. Sept. 22. Cyclone sweeps over Orissa and Bay of Bengal, destroying 300 lives. Dec. 3. Earthquake in Algeria.
1886	1886 Jan. 7. Formation of a new ministry under Freycinet. Jan. 15. Amnesty granted political offenders.	1886 Jan. Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece compelled by the powers to disarm. Mar. 2. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria. Mar. 20. Anarchist riots in Belgium originating in strike of miners.	1886 Jan. 25. Barillas elected Prest. of Guatemala. Apr. 7. Soto elected Prest. of Costa Rica.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1886	1886 Deaths: Gen. Hancock, Gov. Seymour, Gough, Abp. French, Sir H. Taylor, Dio Lewis, Von Ranke, J. R. Bartlett, King Ludwig of Bavaria, E. P. Whipple, P. H. Hayne, Liszt, Tilden, J. E. Cooke, Von Beust, C. A. Arthur, C. F. Adams, Gen. Logan.	1886 May 1-4. Labor riots in Chicago and Milwaukee incited by anarchists. May 6. Kansas City (Mo.) struck by tornado: many lives and buildings destroyed. May 19. Destructive water spout at Xenia, Ohio. June 2. Marriage at the White House, Washington, of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. Aug. 20. Seven anarchists convicted of murder for Chicago riots in May. Aug. 30-31. Charleston, S. C., severely damaged by an earthquake; over 50 persons killed and many buildings wrecked. Sept. 4. Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians surrender to Gen. Miles. Oct. 12. Parts of Texas and Louisiana devastated by gales and floods; about 250 lives lost. Oct. 28. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (a gift from France) unveiled in N. Y. harbor. Dec. 6. Reduction in tariff duties recommended to Congress by Prest. Cleveland. Numerous labor strikes throughout the year.	1886 Jan. 26. Defeat in Parliament of Conservative ministry (on question of governing Ireland). Feb. 3. Formation of Liberal ministry under Gladstone. Feb. 20. Earl of Aberdeen succeeds Earl of Carnarvon as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. May 4. Opening of colonial exhibition at London. May 11. Opening of international exhibition at Liverpool. June 8. Defeat of Liberal ministry in Parliament on question of Irish home rule. July. Parliamentary elections favorable to Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists (*i. e.*, to those opposed to Irish home rule). July 21. Formation of new Conservative ministry under Lord Salisbury. Aug. 1. Annexation of Kermadec Islands to British Empire. Aug. 7. Riots in Belfast, Ireland, between Orangemen and Roman Catholics. Sept. 18. Marquis of Londonderry succeeds Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
1887	1887 Feb. 16. Women allowed to vote in Kansas. Deaths: Bp. Potter, E. L. Youmans, Sir S. Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), Mrs. Henry Wood, Beecher, Féval, Eads, Saxe, J. T. Raymond, ex-Vice-Prest. Wheeler, Mark Hopkins, S. F. Baird, Jenny Lind, F. V. Hayden.	1887 Jan. 20. Passage of presidential electoral count bill. Jan. 21. Passage of inter-state commerce bill. Mar. 4. Repeal of tenure-of-office act (restoring to the President the power of removing officials without consent of the Senate). Mar. 4. Passage of fisheries retaliatory bill (in opposition to Canada). June 29. Jacob Sharp sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and fined $5,000 for bribery of N. Y. aldermen.	1887 May 1. Cession of Cyprus to Great Britain by Turkey. May 12. Annexation of Zululand to the British Empire. May 14. Opening of the People's Palace in London.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1886	1886 June 22. Passage of law expelling royal princes from French territory. Dec. 1. Formation of a new ministry under Goblet.	1886 May 11. Destructive hurricane in Spain. May 17. Posthumous birth of the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII. June 14. Death by drowning of Louis II., King of Bavaria: accession of his brother, Otto I., under regency of Prince Luitpold. Aug. 2. Celebration by the Univ. of Heidelberg of its 500th anniversary. Aug. 22. Prince Alexander forcibly deposed from Bulgarian throne. Aug. 27. Earthquake in Greece destroyed 600 lives and many towns. Sept. 1. Prince Alexander restored to Bulgarian throne. Sept. 4. He abdicates and a regency is established. Sept. 30. Discovery of plot to assassinate Czar of Russia. Oct. 4. Discovery of plot to destroy Vienna and assassinate Emperor of Austria. Nov. 10. Prince Waldemar, of Denmark declines offer of Bulgarian throne.	1886 May. Santos becomes Prest. of Uruguay. June 3. Caceres becomes Prest. of Peru. June. Selman elected Prest. of Argentine Republic. Sept. 23. French kill 500 Chinese pirates near Tonquin. Dec. 31. Four hundred persons crushed to death at a fair at Madras, India.
1887	1887 May 19. [illegible] of the crown jewels. May 31. Formation of new ministry under Rouvier. June 1. Ratification of commercial treaty with Mexico. Dec. 4. Election of Carnot as President on resignation of Grévy. Dec. 12. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.	1887 Feb. 23. Earthquakes in Southern Europe: 1,000 lives lost. Mar. 13. Attempt to assassinate Czar of Russia. July 7. Election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Bulgarian throne. Aug. 2. Another attempt to assassinate Czar of Russia.	1887 Feb. 3. Expedition under Stanley leaves Cairo for relief of Emin Pacha in Central Africa. (Returns with Emin, Dec., 1889). Feb. 26. Italians defeated by Abyssinians near Massowah. Apr. 22. Destruction of 40 pearl-fishing vessels off Australian coast: 550 lives lost.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1887	1887	1887 July 8. Excommunication of Dr. McGlynn in N. Y. for advocacy of land theories of Henry George. Sept. 5. First observance of "Labor Day" as a holiday in State of N. Y. (first Monday in Sept.). Sept. 15. Celebration in Philadelphia of centennial of adoption of U. S. Constitution. Nov. 4. Hanging of four of the anarchists convicted of the Chicago riots of May, 1884: (one of the others had committed suicide; sentence of the other two commuted to life imprisonment). Dec. 23. Strike of employés of Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	1887 June 21. Jubilee celebration in London of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. July 8. Passage of Irish crimes bill by Parliament (abolishing trial by jury in Ireland). Sept. 5. Theatre Royal at Exeter burned with loss of 140 lives. Nov. 13. Riots in London caused by police attempting to prevent meeting of workingmen in Trafalgar Square.
1888	1888 Mar. 26. Meeting of first international convention of women at Washington. July 27. Celebration at Kieff of 900th anniversary of introduction of Christianity into Russia. Oct. 20. Gift of $1,000,000 by Dan. Hand for education of Southern negroes. Nov. 10. Extermination of African slave trade resolved upon by European powers. Dec. Suspension of work on Panama inter-ocean canal. Deaths: Bonamy Price, Asa Gray, Mary Howitt, Sir H. S. Maine, Bronson Alcott, Louisa Alcott, Emperor William I., Chief-Justice Waite, Matthew Arnold, Roscoe Conkling, J. F. Clarke, Emperor Frederick III., E. P. Roe, Gen. Sheridan, Lester Wallack, R. A. Proctor, Wm. Warren.	1888 Jan. 12. Blizzard in Northwest: 235 persons frozen to death. Jan. 19. Ratification of extradition treaty with the Netherlands. Feb. 15. Treaty agreed upon by English, Canadian, and American fisheries commission at Washington. (Rejected by Senate Aug. 21.) Mar. 12. Blizzard in Eastern States: N. Y. city blockaded with snowdrifts for several days; a number of lives lost. June 1. Sheridan made General of the army by special act of Congress. June 6. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman for Presidency and Vice-Presidency. June 25. Republican party nominate Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton for Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Sept. 13. Chinese laborers (temporarily absent) forbidden to return to U. S. Oct. 20. Adjournment of Congress after the longest session (321 days) in its history. Oct. 30. Dismissal of British minister, Lord Sackville West, by U. S. govt. on account of indiscreet letter on American politics. Nov. 6. Election of Harrison and Morton.	1888 Apr. 2. First of a series of brutal murders of women in east end of London: horrible mutilations of victims. Sept. 17. First meeting of commission to investigate London *Times's* charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders; closed Nov. 22, 1889, after 129 sittings, examining 493 witnesses, and receiving answers to 98,000 questions.
1889	1889 Jan. 1. Total eclipse of sun (visible in western North American).	1889 Jan. 9. Cyclone in Penna. very destructive of life and property. Feb. 2. Fire in Buffalo destroys nearly $3,000,000 worth of property.	1889 June 12. Seventy children killed on an excursion train in Ireland.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1887	1887	1887	1887 May 3. Earthquake in Mexico: 150 lives lost. July 3. King Kalakaua grants Hawaiian islanders more liberal constitution.
1888	1888 Mar. 1. M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-Prest. Grévy, sentenced to two years imprisonment for trafficking in decorations. (The sentence quashed by Court of Appeals, Mar. 26.) Mar. 15. Removal of Gen. Boulanger from his command in the army. Mar. 30. Formation of new ministry under Floquet. Dec. 11. Voting of four hundred million francs (about $80,000,000) for military purposes.	1888 Feb. 3. Official announcement of treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria. Mar. 9. Accession of Frederick III. to German throne on death of his Father, William I. Mar. 31. Adoption of trial by jury in Spain. June 15. Accession of William II. to German throne on death of his father, Frederick III.	1888 Mar. 31. Gen. Flores elected Prest. of Ecuador. June 11. Lord Stanley succeeds the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor-General of Canada. June 18. Great floods in Mexico: 700 people drowned. July 9. Gen. Diaz re-elected Prest. of Mexico. July 27. Volcanic eruptions in Japan: 1,000 lives lost. July 30. Dr. Paul becomes Prest. of Venezuela. Aug. 1. Opening of international exhibition at Melbourne in celebration of centennial of foundation of New South Wales. Oct. 17. Gen. Legitime elected Prest. of Hayti.
1889	1889 Feb. 23. Formation of new ministry under Tirard. Mar. 9. Repeal of the decree of banishment of Duc d'Aumale.	1889 Jan. 30. Suicide of crown prince of Austria. Mar. 6. Abdication of King William of Servia in favor of his son Alexander, 13 years old.	1889 Feb. 12. New constitution for Japan proclaimed, with two legislative chambers.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1889	1889 Jan. 1. Electricity substituted for hanging as death penalty in N. Y. (for crimes committed after this date). July 20. Close of workers' congress at Paris. Aug. 28. *City of Paris* crosses Atlantic in 5 days, 19 hrs., 18 mins., the shortest time on record. Sept. 23. Close of railroad congress at Paris. Oct. 16. Opening of international maritime congress at Washington. Nov. 6. Completion of the Forth Bridge (Scotland), the greatest work of its kind in the world. Nov. 22. Commencement of work on Nicaragua inter-ocean canal. Final abolition of slavery in Brazil. Deaths: S. A. Allibone, Prince Rudolph of Austria, Laura Bridgman, John Bright, Eliza Cook, John Ericsson, S. C. Hall, Halliwell-Phillipps, King Luis of Portugal, M. F. Tupper, Ulbach, J. G. Wood, F. A. P. Barnard, Simon Cameron, Maria Mitchell, T. D. Woolsey, Wilkie Collins, Jeff. Davis, Rob. Browning.	1889 Feb. 11. Creation of the Department of Agriculture in national government. Mar. 4. Inauguration of Prest. Harrison. Apr. 22. Oklahoma opened to white settlement. Apr. 29–May 1. Celebration at N. Y. of centennial of Washington's inauguration. May 31. Breaking of dam in Conemaugh valley destroys over 5,000 lives at Johnstown, Pa. Aug. 14. Judge Terry shot by U. S. Marshall Nagle in California in defence of Justice Field. Oct. 2. Opening of the Pan-American conference at Washington. Nov. 2. Admission as States of North and South Dakota; 7, of Montana; 11, of Washington. Nov. 13. Opening at Washington of the Roman Catholic Univ. of America. Ballot reform laws adopted by 11 States during 1887-89.	1889 July 1-29. Visit of Shah of Persia. July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife. Oct. 5. Earl of Zetland succeeds the Marquis of Londonderry as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Numerous prolonged strikes during 1889 kept thousands of workmen out of work and caused much suffering in England.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1889	1889 May 4. Centennial celebration of the opening of the States-General at Versailles. May 6. Opening of international exhibition at Paris. July 9. Passage of army bill making service universal. July 14. Centennial celebration of the fall of the Bastile. July 15. Passage of bill forbidding candidates to appear in more than one constituency. Aug. 12. Condemnation of Gen. Boulanger to perpetual imprisonment. (He takes refuge in Great Britain.) Sept. 22. General election favorable to the Republicans.	1889 Mar. 29–May 17. Discovery of various plots to assassinate Czar of Russia. Apr. 2. King William of Holland pronounced mentally unable to govern. (He subsequently recovers.) Apr. 25. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern proclaimed heir to Roumanian throne. Apr. 29. Meeting at Berlin of delegates from United States, Germany, and England to arrange Samoan affairs. May. Formidable strike of miners in Germany. July 2. King Alexander of Servia anointed at Zitcha. July 27. Discovery of plot to blow up the Vatican. Aug. 3. Insurrection in Crete. Aug. 17. Destructive hurricane at Granada. Sept. 6. Explosion in cartridge factory at Antwerp: 125 persons killed, 200 others wounded. Oct. 19. Accession of Carlos I. to Portuguese throne on death of his father, Luis I. Dec. General epidemic of influenza in Europe.	1889 Feb. 25. Marriage of Emperor of China. Mar. 16. Violent hurricane at Samoa; three German and three Americanmen-of-war driven on shore. Mar. 16. Mahdist forces defeated with loss in Africa. Apr. 3. King John of Abyssinia defeated and slain. Apr. 10. Death at Molokai, Hawaii, of Father Damien, the leper priest. July 3. Dervishes defeated by Egyptians. Aug. 3. Dervishes defeated by English in Egypt. Aug. 11. Insurrection in Hawaii. Oct. 17. Gen. Hyppolite chosen Prest. of Hayti (after a year's war with Legitime). Sept. 4. Egyptians defeated by dervishes near Suakim. Nov. 15. Expulsion of Brazilian Emperor and establishment of a republic.

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